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COVER at Rs. 5 each.
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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The only high grade COVER
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BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 120 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons
22nd May	Namur * ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
28rd "	Salsette ..	8000	.....	.....
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	.....	.....
4th June.	Salsette ..	8000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	.....
18th "	Salsette ..	8000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	.....
2nd July	Salsette ..	8000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagova ..	7000	.....	.....
16th "	Salsette ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	.....	.....
30th	Salsette ..	8000	Mongolia ..	10000

*The "NAMUR" is an extra departure and will proceed via usual ports to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
18th May	Nagova ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
15 June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
29 "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
20th May	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
23rd "	Chakla ..	Karachi direct.
*27th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dumraior Gulf passengers onl
1st June	Aratoon Apcar ..	East & South Africa.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
About 23rd May	Malda ..	8000

FARES TO LONDON.

Single	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

25, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500		1st June
City of Exeter ..	A & C	9397		21st June

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	820	1,033	480	790
Liverpool ..	600	90	462	676
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest whith does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arriva'.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th May	18th May
Totomi Maru..	M. Fujio	3412	15th May	25th May
Mayori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	23rd May	2nd June
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	10th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders	Arrivals.	Departure
Java Maru ..	4429	S. Yamagi	16th May	23rd May
Indo Maru ..	5311	Y. Somekawa	28th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 202.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bomiay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amrisar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Pukei	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sunatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 25.

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE--ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHANSHYAMDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night

Pastel Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laidas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

ELLISSION & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.—What is comfort for gentlemen? Realiable and honest servants which will avoid trouble and inconvenience. 4120

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

FIFTEEN RUPEES PER ANNUM SECURITY.
Ask your friends if they know
THE SAFE DEPOSIT,
HOME STREET.
If they don't, send them to see it. 4158

MAN'S OPPORTUNITIES ARE RARE and he who neglects to snatch, whenever there is a chance, will get left behind. Such an opportunity now happens to be at RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, where FEES ARE REDUCED to nearly half. Private families taught at their own residences on very moderate terms.
RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE,
318, Princess Street,
4156 Bombay No. 2.

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—A MASTER & A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4135

WANTED—A GUJERATI HINDOO CLERK good handwriting, strong in English having good knowledge of cotton, cloth and yarn accounts, state qualifications and terms only those experienced need apply to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4121

WANTED—for the Dufferin Hospital, Darbhanga Raj, a qualified LADY DOCTOR.

The salary of the post is Rs. 150 per mensem, with free quarters, and private practice is allowed.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and previous experience, and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to
Lt.-Col. E. HAROLD BROWN, I.M.S., (Ret.)
4, Harington Street, Calcutta. 4141

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p.m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p.m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.

(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

WANTED—One ASSISTANT MASTER NON-GRADUATE on a salary of Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 30 and ONE GRADUATE with second language Sanskrit or Persian on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 but preference will be given to a Science-knowing Graduate.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the end of this month.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
Viramgam Municipality.
Municipal Office.
Viramgam, May 1916. 4145

WANTED

WANTED—GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4123

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED—a EUROPEAN LADY TYPIST for a mercantile firm at once. Apply to Box No. 868 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4153

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER strong in English and Mathematics, to coach up at private residence, a Mohamaden lady for Matric. Apply stating full terms to "H" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 4149

WANTED—Immediately PARSEE ELECTRICIAN. Apply personally with original certificates to MANAGER WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. 4150

WANTED—Two lever weighted FINISHING MANGLES, one cotton bowl and one brass bowl. 56" wide or above. Apply to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4143

WANTED—One new or second hand 6 to 8 N. H. P. VERTICAL BOILER, for a working pressure of 100 lbs or more. Write price with particular to—
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KRISHNARAO RAMCHANDRA CHEWOOLKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (but redeemed from payment of the Pension and Tax ground rent) containing by admeasurement 161 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other adjoining land under Old No. 61, New No. 618, Old Survey No. 600 and New Survey No. 1/7950 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1436 Street No. 17 all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Paper Mill Lane at Girgaon Back Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the Paper Mill Lane on the West by the property of J. A. Valladares on the North by the property formerly of Ladha Narayen but now of Liladhar Versey and another and on the South by the property of Abdeyalli Samsudin and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1916.

VACHHA & Co.,
4152 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAYA DOOLLABH, married late of Bombay Pancholi Soothar Hindu Inhabitant, a carpenter, residing at Null Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay limited to Trust Property ..... Deceased

DOOLLABH FAKIR of Bombay Pancholi Soothar Hindu Inhabitant, a carpenter, residing at Null Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
8th day of May, 1916.

DOOLABH FAKIR,
4157 Petitioner in person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DADOBA GAJANAND MAHATRE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, and living on his property. ...Deceased.

CHANDULAL DADOBA MAHATRE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay till lately a clerk in the B. B. & C. I. Railway office and now unemployed the son of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the seventh year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 9th day of May, 1916.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
4151 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FRAMJI BOMANJI JIJIBHOY, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Government Toka tenure, containing by admeasurement (2449) two thousand four hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts situate at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay on the Northern side of the public road leading from Parel Government Gate to Parel Tank registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 5, New No. 1412O, New Survey Nos. 4/2489 and 7 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2784, Street No. 1428, Parel Village and bounded on or towards the East by the public road on or towards the West by the property of Sivapa Hevapa on or towards the North by the properties of Sivapa Hevapa, Jetha Devji and Government Dispensary ground now in the possession of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the South by the Public Road from Parel Government Gate to Parel Tank and which premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1916.

MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
4159 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA.

JAIN SWETAMBAR, students who wish to prosecute their studies in any of the Bombay Colleges and to join this institution where boarding and all other educational facilities are provided free are desired to send in their applications on forms supplied on or before the 15th of June, 1916, along with their results of the last examination.

MOTICHAND G. KAPADIA,
4147 Hony. Secretary.

AUCTION SALE

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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ON MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, in Apollo Street, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

By order the concerned:—
1 Chubb's safe.
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Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assigne, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate effects of Mahomed and Tar Mahomed, an Insolvent:—One lot toys, soap boxes, baby umbrellas, combs, brushes, flower vases, etc.
By order of the office concerned:—
1 Case Asparagus.
At 2 p.m., (S.T.).
2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams
1 rubber-tyred handsome Victoria.
1 vis-a-vis (little used.)
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a Hindu gentleman:—
1 Canoe-shaped victoria (very little used.)
1 Arab horse.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th May, 1916.

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A rich cowboy's struggles to learn etiquette after he had married a Society lady.

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Two friends fall in love with the same girl at the seaside. Their desperate rivalry causes tremendous laughter. She goes away and they chase after her, only to find she has just been married to somebody else!

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SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
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Saturday and Sunday next the 20th and 21st instant and the following Bands will be in attendance on the following days, respectively:—

Saturday the 20th May
The Band of the B. B. & C. I. R. Vols.
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The Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra
from 8 p. m. to 11 p. m.

A recherché Dinner at Rs. 4 per head wil be served on both the occasions.

Tables can be booked in advance.

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2 Serials together 8 parts.
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24 CASH PRIZES 24
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the famous Sangit Comedy

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The new Pouranik Sangit Play

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NURSE CAVELL

A BELGIAN WAR DRAMA

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Just before being murdered by the HUNS she said :—

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THIS IS THE FILM THAT BROUGHT THOUSANDS OF RECRUITS TO THE ARMY.

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NURSE CAVELL

This visualised War Drama has been produced as a biographical tribute to the pious memory of a MARTYR, whose deeds of bravery and sacrifice have stirred the whole world—England's JOAN OF ARC—that noble and glorious woman who gave her life willingly for the cause of humanity, sick and suffering—NURSE CAVELL.

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A new entertainment of delightful **Indian Confectionery** has been opened at the

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DON'T MISS IT PLEASE.

We don't like to blow our own trumpets but the fact must be published that our **Halva Albums** (made to order) and our **Maskati Halva** (in beautiful tins of 4 and 8 As.) ARE A GRAND PERFECTION in Indian Sweets.

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(4th Sunday after Easter, May 21.)
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The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M Barham Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in E.; Hymns, 164, 524, 322, 107; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Chants; Hymns, 290, 191, 537; Collections for Society of St. John the Evangelist British Institution. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Evensong at 6-30 p.m., and War Litany at 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service 5.15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill 8 a.m. Matins 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer 8-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English) Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent) Rev. C. W. Thorne M.A., Rev. J H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. (Gujarati); Rev. L. Hari; English Services 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for Tract and Book Society, Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.) Foras Road Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil) 7-30 a.m., Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu)

Christ Church Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock,—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church Hornby Road Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.)—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Loudhe; 6.30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi); 6 30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6.30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8-0 a.m., Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J Drummond Gordon, B. D., 9-30 a.m. Joint Service, with United Free Church of Scotland; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road,—Chaplain; Rev. R. M. Gray; 9 30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. W. Wilkie Brown.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School: 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodical Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Pracher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8.15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service: Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard: 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher, Captain T. T. Welch; 6.30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. W. J. Mowll; Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annex).—Services—Sunday 6.30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

K. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Masses, 6 a.m. 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6.30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m. 7-30 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health.)—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa, Mass 7 and 8.30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6.20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses: 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6.30 a.m. 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

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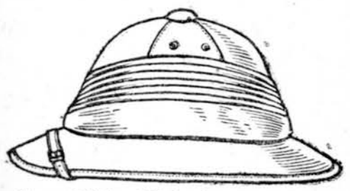

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

Fairly widespread rain has fallen in North Bengal, west of the Peninsula and South Burma. A temporary advance of the monsoon is in progress and the weather is disturbed to the west of the Andamans as well as in the south Arabian Sea.

Chief rainfall amounts:—Dhubri one and a half inches; Jalpaiguri one; Karwar and Mangalore three quarters; Sholapur one and a half.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in the south and west of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, May 19.

Weather remains unsettled over south Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal and rainfall has been widespread on Burma coast and in south of the Peninsula. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam but elsewhere the weather has been dry.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Mergui and Rangoon, one. Silchar four, Mysore two and Cotacamund and Salem one.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab but in defect over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, north Gujarat and Cutch; night temperature is also above normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the southern half of the Deccan but drier in the northern half. Temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 2.25in. of rain and seas continue rough there. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Madras Deccan and local in the south Konkan, north Malabar and Mysore while a few showers have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras; the falls, however, are generally light. The unsettled conditions in the Peninsula are more marked. Weather appears to be unsettled also in the south Arabian Sea and the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Fairly general rain may occur in Malabar, local rain in south-east Madras and some showers in the Deccan and the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 19th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	93.7	80.8	52	..	7.31	—8.64
Jask	95.8	81.8	58	..	5.44	1.37
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (18th)	93.3	83.9	81	..	9.36	5.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.4	72.1	54	—	1.56	—0.25
Rawalpindi	97.8	73.4	28	..	19.84	0.03
Lahore	105.2	78.4	35	..	1.12	—3.05
Hissar	107.6	78.0	22	..	2.27	..
Ambala	106.7	75.1	16	—	1.51	—4.73
Delhi	106.7	75.0	21	..	1.71	—1.79
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.6	83.5	26	..	0.78	—1.33
Mainpuri	103.0	81.1	20	..	1.02	—1.63
Jhansi	103.8	85.3	15	..	0.68	—1.47
Cawnpore	107.7	82.9	22	..	0.78	—1.49
Allahabad	109.8	86.8	9	..	1.13	—1.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.1	79.8	40	..	0.61	—0.77
Karachi	88.0	78.2	80	..	0.24	—1.42
Ajmer	106.2	78.8	23	..	0.44	—1.27
Jalpore	108.5	81.1	23	..	0.32	—1.51
Kotah	110.6	85.8	13	..	0.03	—1.49
Mount Abu	95.2	76.4	31	—	0	—1.48
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	107.0	73.7	55	—	0	—0.58
Dwarka	87.1	79.1	84	..	0.48	—0.50
Veraval	85.1	76.7	72	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	107.3	75.3	54	..	0	—0.58
Bhavnagar Para	100.0	81.2	78	..	0.12	—0.66
Surat	99.5	78.7	55	..	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	104.0	84.6	39	..	0	—0.46
Deesa	105.9	82.9	38	—	0	—0.61
Neemuch	100.4	80.2	13	..	0.26	—0.73
Indore	102.8	78.1	40	..	1.24	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107.3	77.1	32	—	1.08	—1.98
Saugor	107.3	83.4	8	..	1.27	—1.46
Hoshangabad	110.9	83.6	13	..	1.41	—0.51
Khandwa	112.1	85.9	27	..	0.82	—0.52
Akola	115.1	82.5	18	..	2.01	—0.21
Amraoti	114.3	80.3	10	..	1.06	—1.41
Nagpur	113.1	82.3	18	..	1.78	—1.54
Chanda	111.5	81.0	32	..	1.42	—2.28
Raipur	109.7	84.6	19	..	1.37	—1.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.7	80.4	83	—	0.13	—0.52
Ratnagiri	89.3	74.7	82	..	0.81	—0.02
Mormugao	87.8	79.0	82	..	1.59	—0.66
Karwar	87.1	78.2	84	0.10	1.08	—0.71
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	112.9	79.1	22	..	0.42	—0.85
Ahmednagar	107.1	74.9	32	..	0.71	1.60
Poona	102.2	70.1	43	..	0.36	—1.71
Sholapur	106.8	77.4	56	0.03	2.67	—0.12
Bijapur	101.5	74.3	61	0.10	0.86	—1.59
Belgaum	98.5	71.5	86	..	2.99	—1.92
Ahmedabad	107.2	86.0	23	..	2.6	0.73
Nizamabad (Indur)	108.7	80.7	34	..	1.85	—1.14
Hyderabad	105.0	83.9	64	..	3.77	1.17
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	73.8	81	0.27	9.70	3.02
Calicut	90.1	76.2	83	0.08	16.38	1.93
Cochin	90.2	76.9	73	..	17.2	3.61
Colombo	86.2	72.0	93	2.25	58.26	13.36
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.1	83.2	67	..	20.86	12.77
Bellary	102.1	79.9	68	0.10	9.68	5.32
Cuddapah	109.8	7.3	69	0.22	9.74	3.67
Madras	103.0	82.7	74	..	21.26	—0.31
Bangalore	91.5	65.8	81	0.19	7.38	—0.41
Coimbatore	95.2	70.3	82	0.10	9.01	0.14
Trichinopoly	106.1	78.8	64	..	13.24	0.2
Negapatam	103.1	81.6	81	0.06	24.36	—6.2

"India" learns that the University of London propose to confer the degree of Doctor of Science in Economics upon Mr. Pramathanath Banerjea, whose "Indian Economics" has been so well received. His thesis for the doctorate was a work upon "Public Administration in Ancient India," which will shortly be published.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th May 1916, was 29·9[illegible] inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 19th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.762 ins
Temperature of Air.....	86.0 deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80.0 „
Dew Point	78.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.774 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	4.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air.....	91.7 „
Minimum.....	80.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	NW.,W.,WNW.,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.....	193 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month.....	0.00 „
Do. do. year	0.44 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 18th.....	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	19	m 0 49a	29 11	19	m 5 51 / 6 42a	13 7 / 18 3
Sat.	20	m 0 34 / 1 36a	27 4 / 29 9	20	m 6 37 / 7 32a	13 10 / 18 5
Sun.	21	m 1 24 / 2 24a	26 11 / 29 3	21	m 7 25 / 8 28a	14 7 / 18 7
Mon.	22	m 2 18 / 3 14a	26 4 / 28 7	22	m 8 15 / 9 32a	15 8 / 18 9
Tues.	23	m 3 19 / 4 7a	25 8 / 27 9	23	m 9 11 / 10 41a	17 0 / 18 8
Wed.	24	m 4 28 / 5 4a	25 1 / 26 11	24	m 10 17 / 11 50a	18 4 / 18 5
Thur.	25	m 5 46 / 6 6a	24 11 / 26 3	25	m 11 40	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 19 (Friday)	„ 6h 3m.	„ 7h. 7m.
„ 20 (Saturday)	„ 6h 3m.	„ 7h. 7m.
„ 21 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h. 8m.
„ 22 (Monday)	„ 6h 4m.	„ 7h. 8m.
„ 23 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 9m.
„ 24 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 7m.
„ 25 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7h 41·3m. p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 46·4m. a.m. New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7·3m. a.m.; First quat June 9th, 5h. 29·0m. a.m

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OPINIONS.

Extract from the "Times of India." 8th April 1913.

STATUE OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE IN BOMBAY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court Judge, eminent social reformer, and educationist, which has been placed on the north-eastern corner of the Cooperage and is to be unveiled on Wednesday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Mr. Ranade died in 1900, and his friends and admirers have long been anxious that his memory should be perpetuated, but there have been numerous difficulties to be contended with.

The statue is seven feet in height, and is mounted on a six foot pedestal. It is the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. Mr. Mhatre has been considerably handicapped by the fact that there was only one photograph of the late Mr. Ranade, who had a strong dislike for the camera, but those who knew him declare that the likeness is extraordinarily good. Mr. Ranade is shown standing in a characteristic attitude. He is wearing his judicial robes and is carrying in his right hand a legal scroll, and the reproduction is so faithful that even the defect, which Mr. Ranade had in the right eye, is clearly shown. Mr. Mhatre found the folds of the robes presented special difficulties, and he had to place a cushion in marble at the back as a support.

The arrangements for the raising of subscriptions and the erection of the statue have been carried out by a committee which had the Chief Justice (Sir Lawrence Jenkins) as the president, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas as Secretary.

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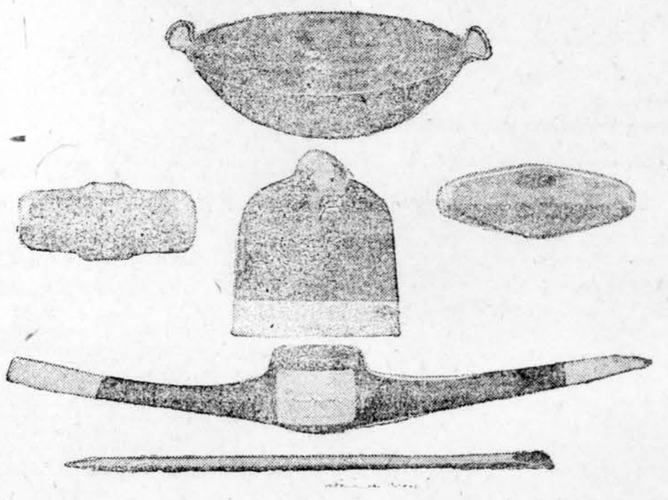

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Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar.
Bombay, 4th April 1910.
No. F 110/460.

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Resident Engineer,
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THE MURDER OF EDITH CAVELL.

A FAMOUS AMERICAN JURIST'S EXAMINATION OF THE CASE.

INNOCENT OF THE OFFENCE WITH WHICH SHE WAS CHARGED.

James M. Beck, Former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who is one of the leaders of the New York Bar, is the author of the most widely read article written since the war began, entitled: "The Dual Alliance v. The Triple Entente," which was subsequently expanded into a book, called "The Evidence in the Case," pronounced by a distinguished publicist to be " the classic of the war." After its publication in "The New York Times" this article was reprinted in nearly every language of the civilized nations and over a million copies of it were published. He has now published an exhaustive analysis of the case of Edith Cavell showing the iniquity of her execution and that she was innocent of the offence charged against her.

Those who have regarded the Supreme Court of Civilization,—meaning thereby the moral sentiment of the world,—as a mere rhetorical phrase or an idle illusion should take note how swiftly that court,—sitting now as one of criminal assize,—has pronounced sentence upon the murderers of Edith Cavell. The swift vengeance of the world's opinion has called to the bar General Baron von Bissing, and in executing him with the lighting of universal execration has forever degraded him.

Baron von der Lancken may possibly escape general obloquy, for his part in the crime was no greater than that of Pilate, who sought to wash his hands of innocent blood; but von Bissing will enjoy "until the last syllable of recorded time" the unenviable fame of Judge Jeffreys. He, too, was an able Judge and probably believed that he was executing justice, but because he did not execute it in mercy, but with a ferocity that has made his name a synonym for judical tyranny, the world has condemned him to lasting infamy, and this notwithstanding the fact that he was made Cheif Justice of the King's Bench, Lord High Chancellor of England, and a peer of the realm. All these titles are forgotten. Only that of "Bloody Jeffreys" remains.

Similiarly, if his master shall be pleased to honor General Baron von Bissing with the Iron Cross for his action in the case of Miss Cavell, as the Kaiser honoured the Captain of the submarine which destroyed the Lusitania—and what order could be more appropriate in both cases than the Cross, which recalls how another innocent victim of judicial tyranny was sacrificed?—then even the Order of the Iron Cross will not save von Bissing from lasting obloquy.

The murder of Miss Cavell was one of exceptional brutality and stupidity. It never occurred to her judges that her murder would add an army corps to the forces of the Allies and that every English soldier will fight more bravely because of her shining example. So little was this appreciated either in Brussels or Berlin that the German Foreign Office, in its official apology for the crime, issued over the signature of Herr Doctor Albert Zimmermann, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, expresses its surprise.

that the shooting of an Englishwoman and the condemnation of several women in Brussels for treason have caused a sensation.

What extraordinary moral naiveté! How could they appreciate that after the firing squad had done its work and the body of the woman had been given hasty burial the victim's virtues would,

"plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of her taking off;
And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast, or Heaven's cherubim, horsed
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind."

This happened with incredible rapidity, and the Kaiser made hasto to respite the eight other intended victims—two of them being also women—and the Berlin Foreign Office also issued to the world its defence of its action.

The Kaiser has been swift to see the deadly injury to his cause of this latest evidence of military tyranny. Not only has he respited Miss Cavell's alleged accomplices—as if to say with Macbeth, "thou canst not say I did it"—but it is said that he has summoned von Bissing and von der Lancken to explain their actions in the matter, but as the Kaiser is responsible for the invasion of Belgium and has hitherto condoned its attendant horrors, he can no more absolve himself from some share of responsibility than could Macbeth disavow his responsibility for the deeds of his two hirelings.

The stain of this murder rests upon Prussian militarism and not upon the German people.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS DENIED.

We are advised by Dr. Zimmermann that Miss Cavell was given a fair trial and was justly convicted, but as the proceedings of the trial were not public and as Miss Cavell was denied knowledge in advance of the trial of the nature of the charges against her, *and as we know little of the circumstances of her alleged offence except the reports of her judges and executioners*, the world will be somewhat incredulous as to whether the trial was as just to the accused as Dr. Zimmermann would have us believe.

The difficulty with this assurance is that the German conception of what is a fair trial differs from that which prevails in Anglo-Saxon countries, just as the German word "Gerechtigkeit" does not convey the same mental or moral conception as the English word "justice." "Gerechtigkeit" means little more to the Teutonic mind than the exercise of the power of the State, and claims no further sanction than its authority. In England, France, and the United States the idea of justice is that an individual has certain fundamental and inalienable rights which even the State cannot override, and none of these fundamental rights have been more highly valued in the evolution of English liberty than the rights of a defendant who is charged with crime. Whether guilty, or not guilty, he cannot be arrested without a judicial warrant on proof of probable cause; he may not be compelled to testify against himself; he is entitled to a speedy trial and shall be informed in advance thereof of the exact nature of the accusation; his trial shall be public and open and he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him and have compulsory process for his own defense; in advance of trial he shall have permission to select his own counsel, and shall have the opportunity to confer freely with him.

Most of these fundamental rights were denied to Miss Cavell.

It is difficult to understand why, in view of the policy of terrorism, which has prevailed in Belgium from the time that the invader first crossed its frontier, the justice from the standpoint of military law should be referred to in Herr Zimmermann's defense. In the official textbook of the General Staff of the German Army the definite policy of terrorizing a conquered country is proclaimed as a military theory. Its leading axiom is that, "a war conducted with energy cannot be directed merely against the combatants of the enemy State and the positions they occupy, *but it will and must in like manner seek to destroy the total intellectual and material resources of the latter.* Humanitarian claims, such as the protection of men and their goods, can only be taken into consideration in so far as the nature and object of the war permit. Consequently the argument of war permits every belligerent State *to have recourse to all means which enable it to obtain the object of the war.*"

Miss Cavell's fate only differs from that of hundreds of Belgium women and children in that she had the pretence of a trial and presumably had trespassed against military law, while other victims of the rape of Belgium were ruthlessly killed in order to effect a speedy subjugation of the territory. The question of the guilt or innocence of each individual was a matter of no importance. Hostages were taken and not for the alleged wrongs of others.

"MY DUTY IS THERE."

That Nurse Cavel's case had its claims not only to magnanimity, but even to military justice, is shown by the haste with which, in the teeth of every protest, the unfortunate woman was hurried to her end. Sentenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, she was executed nine hours later. Of what was General Baron von Bissing afraid? She was in his custody. Her power to help her country—save by dying—was forever at an end. The hot haste of her execution and the duplicity and secrecy which attended it betray an unmistakable fear that if her life had been spared until the world could have known of her death sentence, public opinion would have prevented this cruel and cowardly deed. The labored apology of Dr. Zimmermann and the swift action of the Kaiser in pardoning those who were condemned with Miss Cavell indicate that the Prussian officials have heard the beating of the wings of those avenging angels of history who, like the Eumenides of classic mythology, are the avengers of the innocent and the oppressed.

At the outbreak of the war Miss Cavell was living with her aged mother in England. Constrained by a noble and imperious sense of duty, she exchanged the security of her native country for her post of danger in Brussels. "My duty is there," she said simply.

She reached Brussels in August, 1914, and at once commenced her humanitarian work. When the German army entered the gates of Brussels, she called upon Governor von Luttwitz and placed her staff of nurses at the services of the wounded under whatever flag they had fought. The services which she and her staff of nurses rendered many a wounded and dying German should have earned for her the generous consideration of the invader.

But early in these ministrations of mercy she was obliged by the nobles of humanitarian motives to antagonize the German invaders. Governor von Luttwitz demanded of her that all nurses should give formal undertakings, when treating wounded French or Belgian soldiers, to act as jailers to their patients, but Miss Cavell answered this unreasonable demand by simply saying: "We are prepared to do all that we can to help wounded soldiers to recover, but to be their jailers—never."

On another occasion, when appealing to a German brigadier-general on behalf of some homeless women and children, the Prussian martinet—half pedant and half poltroon—answered her with a quotation from Nietzsche to the effect that "Pity is a waste of feeling—a moral parasite injurious to the health." She early felt the cruel and iron will of the invader, but, nothing daunted, she proceeded in the arduous work, supervised the work of three hospitals, gave six lectures on nursing a week and responded to many urgent appeals of individuals who were in need of immediate relief. "Others she saved, herself she could not save."

When one of her associates, Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, who has recently contributed a moving account of Miss Cavell's work, was expelled from Belgium, she begged Miss Cavell to take the opportunity, while it presented itself, to leave that land of horror, and Miss Cavell, with characteristic bravery, replied smilingly: "Impossible, my friend, my duty is here."

NEITHER ESPIONAGE NOR TREASON.

It was undoubtedly in connection with this humanitarian work that she violated the German military law by giving refuge to fugitive French and Belgian soldiers until such time as they could escape across the frontier to Holland. For this she suffered the penalty of death and validity of this sentence, even under Prussian military law, I will discuss later. It is enough to say that *no instinct is so natural in every man and woman, and especially in woman with the maternal instinct characteristic of her sex, than to give a harbor of refuge to the helpless.* All nations have respected this instinctive feeling as one of the redeeming traits of human nature and *the history of war, at least in modern times, can be searched in vain for any instance in which anyone, especially a woman, has been condemned to death for yielding to the humanitarian impulse of giving temporary refuge to a fugitive soldier. Such an act is neither espionage nor treason, as those terms have been ordinarily understood in civilized countries.*

About the same time some thirty-five other prisoners were similarly arrested by the military authorities, *two-thirds of whom were women.*

SECRET ARREST.

The arrest was evidently a secret one for it is obvious that for a time Miss Cavell's friends knew nothing of her whereabouts. Even the American Legation, which had assumed the care of British citizens in Belgium, apparently knew nothing of Miss Cavell's whereabouts until it learned after a second inquiry the fact of her arrest and the place of her imprisonment from the German Civil Governor of Belgium on September 12th, 1915.

Evidently some information had reached the Foreign Office as to Miss Cavell's disappearance, for on August 26th Sir Edward Grey requested the American Ambassador in London to ascertain through the American Legation in Brussels whether it was true that Miss Cavell had been arrested, and it seems clear from the diplomatic correspondence that the American Legation at Brussels knew nothing of the matter until it received this inquiry from the American Ambassador in London. The fact of her arrest by the German military authorities must have been known, but the place of her imprisonment and the nature of the charges against her were apparently withheld.

This feature of the case and the manner in which Mr. Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, was prevented from rendering any effective aid to Miss Cavell, presents one aspect of the tragedy which especially concerns the honour and dignity of the United States and should receive its swift and effectual recognition.

Her secret trial and hurried execution was a studied affront to the American Minister at Brussels, and therefore to the American nation. It is true that in all he did to save her life he was acting in behalf of and for the benefit of Great Britain, whose interests the United States Government has taken over in Belgium; but this cannot affect the fact that when Brand Whitlock intervened in behalf of the prisoner, sought to secure her a fair trial, and prevent her execution, and especially when he asked her life as a favour in return for the services our country had rendered Germany and German subjects in the earlier days of the war, *he spoke as an American and as the diplomatic representative of the United States.*

So secret was Miss Cavell's arrest and so sinister the methods whereby her end was compassed, that the American Minister in Belgium was obliged to write on August 31st to Baron von der Lancken, the German Civil Governor of Belgium, and ask whether it was true that she was under arrest. *To this the German Military Governor did not even deign to make a reply, although it was clearly a matter of life and death.*

The discourtesy of such silence to a great and friendly nation needs no comment, and will simply serve to remind the American people that Germany has never yet replied to another request of the United States that Germany disavows the massacre of nearly 200 American men, women, and children on the Lusitania.

Not hearing from Baron von der Lancken, our Minister on September 10th again wrote to him and again asked for a reply. He asked for the opportunity *"to take up the defence of Miss Cavell with the least possible delay."* To this, Baron Lancken deigned to reply by an *ex parte* statement that Miss Cavell had admitted

"having concealed in her house various English and French soldiers, as well as Belgians of military age, all anxious to proceed to the front. She also acknowledged having supplied these soldiers with the funds necessary to proceed to the front and having facilitated their departure from Belgium by finding guides to assist them in clandestinely crossing the frontier."

In advance of her trial Miss Cavell was kept in solitary confinement and was denied any opportunity to confer with counsel in order to prepare her defence. Her communication with the outside world was wholly cut off, with the exception of a few letters, which she was permitted to write under censorship to her assistants in the school for nurses, and it is probable that in this way the fact of her imprisonment first became known to her friends.

The fact remains that thhe desire of the American Minister to have counsel see her with a view to the selection of such counsel as Miss Cavell might desire, was refused, and even the counsel whom the German Military Court permitted to act, was denied any opportunity to see his client until the trial.

Except for the explanations made by the German Civil Governor, we know very little as to what defence, if any, Miss Cavell made. From one of the inspired sources comes the statement that she freely admitted her guilt, and from her last interview with the English clergyman it would appear that she probably did admit some infraction of military law.. But from another German source we learn the following:

"During the trial in the Senate Chamber the accused, almost without exception, gave the impression of persons *cleverly simulating naive innocence.* It was not a mere coincidence that two-thirds of the accused were women.

"The Englishwoman, Edith Cavell, who has already been executed, declared that she had believed as an Englishwoman that she ought to do her country service *by giving lodgings in her house to soldiers and recruits woh were in peril.* She naturally denied that she had drawn other people into destruction by inducing them to harbour refugees when her own institute was overtaxed."

From this meagre information we can only infer that Miss Cavell did admit that she had sheltered some soldiers and recruits who were in peril, and while this undoubtedly constituted a grave infraction of military law, yet it does not present in a locality far removed from the actual war zone a case either of espionage or high treason, and is of that class of offences which have always been punished on the highest considerations of humanity and chivalry and with great moderation.

The difficulty is that the world is not yet fully informed what defence, if any, Miss Cavell made, or whether an adequate opportunity was given her to make any. The whole proceeding savours of the darkness of the mediaeval Inquisition.

DECEIVING THE U. S. LEGATION.

The trial was apparently a secret one in the sense that it was a closed and not an open court. Otherwise how can we account for the poverty of information as to what actually took place on the trial? The court sat for two days in the trial of the 35 cases in question, and the American Legation had been most anxious, in view of the nature of the case and the urgency of the inquiries, to ascertain something about the trial. The outside world apparently knew little or nothing of this wholesale trial of non-combatants, most of them being women, until some days thereafter, and the only intimation that the American Legation previously had was a letter of "a few lines" from M. Kirschen, stating that the trial would take place on October 7th. Notwithstanding the assurance of M. Kirschen that he would keep the American Legation fully advised and would even disclose to it in advance of the trial "the exact charges that were brought against Miss Cavell and the facts concerning her that would be disclosed at the trial," yet no further information reached the American Legation from Miss Cavell's counsel, who for some reason did not advise the American Legation that the trial had commenced on the 7th and had been concluded on the 8th. The American Legation only learned the fact of the trial from "an outsider," and it at once proceeded to look for M. Kirschen. Unfortunately he could not be located, and thereupon the counsel for the American Legation wrote him on Sunday, October 10th, and asked him to send his report to the Legation or to call on the following day.

The significant fact remains that the American Legation never heard that the trial had taken place until the day after, and then only learned it from "an outsider." Had the American Legation sent a representative to the trial, the world would then have a much clearer knowledge upon which to base its judgment; but when M. Deleval suggested his intention to attend the trial, as a representative of the Legation, he was advised by M. Kirschen that such an act "would cause great prejudice to the prisoner because the German judges would resent it."

What an indictment of the court. Even to see a representative of the American Government at the trial, in the interests of fair play, would prejudice the minds of the Judges against the unfortunate woman who was being tried for a capital offence without any previous opportunity to confer with counsel.

An unknown informant told the American Legation that Miss Cavell was prosecuted "for having helped English and French soldiers as well as Belgian young men to cross the frontier and to go over to England." It is stated on the same annonymous authority that Miss Cavell acknowledged the assistance thus given and admitted that some of them had "thanked her in writing when arriving in England."

"MISS CAVELL WAS INNOCENT."

From the same source the world gets its only information as to the exact law which Miss Cavell was accused of violating. Paragraph 58 of the German Military Code inflicts a sentence of death upon

"any person who, with the intention of helping the hostile power, or of causing harm to the German or allied troops, is guilty of one of the crimes of paragraph 90 of the German Penal Code,"

and the only pertinent section of paragraph 90, according to the same informant, is the specific offence of

"guiding soldiers to the enemy" (In German—"Dem Feinde Mannschaften zufuhrt).

I affirm with confidence that under this law Miss Cavell was innocent, and that the true meaning of the law was perverted in order to inflict the death sentence upon her.

I admit that a general and strained construction of the language above quoted might be applicable to a defendant who gave refuge to hostile soldiers in Brussels and thus enabled them to escape across the frontier into Holland and thence into a belligerent country, but every penal law must receive a construction that is favourable to the defendant and agreeable to the dictates of humanity. Every civilized country construes its penal laws in favour of the liberty of the subject, and no punishment, especially one of death, is ever imposed unless the offence charged comes indubitably within a rigid construction of the law.

Keeping in mind this elementary principle, it is obvious that the offence of guiding soldiers to the enemy refers to the physical act of guiding a fugitive soldier back into his lines. A soldier becomes detached from his lines. He finds shelter in a farm house. The farmer, knowing the roads, secretly guides him back into his lines, and this obviously is the offence which paragraph 90 had in mind, for the German word "zufuhrt" refers to a personal guidance.

Miss Cavell simply gave shelter to soldiers and in some way facilitated their escape to Holland. Holland is a neutral country, and it was its duty to intern any fugitive soldiers who might escape from any one of the belligerent countries. The fact that these soldiers subsequently reached England is a matter that could not increase or diminish the essential nature of Miss Cavell's case. She enabled them to get to a neutral country, and this was not a case of "guiding soldiers to the enemy," for Holland was not an enemy of Germany.

This fact must have impressed the Military Court, for according to the same informant it did not at once agree upon either the verdict of "Guilty" or the judgment of death, and it is stated that the Judges would not have sentenced her to death if the fugitive soldiers, who had crossed into Holland, had not subsequently arrived in England. But it will astound any lawyer to learn that the subsequent escape of these same prisoners from Holland to England could be reasonably regarded as a guidance by Miss Cavell of these soldiers to England. In all probability Miss Cavell had little or nothing to do with these soldiers after they left Brussels, but even assuming that she provided the means and gave the directions for their escape across the frontier between Belgium and Holland, that was "the head and front of her offending," and it does not come within the law under which she was sentenced to death.

When she was asked by her Judges as to her reasons for sheltering these fugitives, "she replied that she thought that if she *had not done so they would have been shot by the Germans* and that therefore she thought she only did her duty to her country in saving their lives."

This fairly states what she did, and perhaps this brave and frank reply caused her death. She gave a temporary shelter to men who were in danger of death, and, as previously stated, in so doing yielded to a humanitarian impulse which all civilized nations have recognized as worthy of the most lenient treatment.

SHOT FOR HER HUMANITY.

The fact is that Miss Cavell was tried, condemned, and executed for her sympathy with the cause of Belgium and her willingness to save her compatriots from suffering and death. Military necessity—ever the tyrant's plea—demanded a victim further to terrorize the subjugated people. They chose Miss Cavell.

On the morning of October 11th our Minister heard—not from the German authorities, but from unofficial sources—that the trial had been completed on the proceding Saturday afternoon, and he at once communicated with the Political Department of the German Mihtary Government, and was expressly assured.

"that no sentence had been pronounced and that there would probably be a delay of a day or two before a decision was reached."

The Director of the Political Department (Herr Conrad) gave a further

"positive assurance that the (American) Legation would be fully informed as to the developments in the case."

Notwithstanding this direct promise and further "repeated inquiries in the course of the day," no further word reached our Legation, and at 6.20 p.m. it again inquired as to Miss Cavell's fate, and the Director of the Political Department again

"stated that sentence had not yet been pronounced,"

and he specially renewed his assurance. Two hours later our Minister *from unofficial sources* heard that all that had been told him by the Political Department was untrue, and that the sentence had been passed at 5 o'clock p.m., *before his last conversation with the Director*, and that the execution was to take place that night.

Accordingly the Secretary of the American Legation proceeded at once to Baron von der Lancken, and again asked as a favour to this Government that clemency be extended. He brought with him a letter from the American Minister, which reads as follows:—

"My dear Baron,

"I am too ill to put my request before you in person, but once more I appeal to the generosity of your heart. Stand by and save from death this unfortunate woman. Have pity on her. Your devoted servant.

"BRAND WHITLOCK."

Accompanying this purely personal note were two substantially similar communications, the one directed to Baron von Bissing and the other to Baron von der Lancken. These communications run as follows:—

"I have just heard that Miss Cavell, a British subject, and consequently under the protection of my Legation, was this morning condemned to death by court-martial.

"If my information is correct, the sentence in the present case is more severe than all the others that have been passed in similar cases which have been tried by the same Court, and, without going into the reasons for such a drastic sentence, I feel that I have the right to appeal to your Excellency's feelings of humanity and generosity in Miss Cavell's favour, and to ask that the death penalty passed on Miss Cavell may be commuted and that this unfortunate woman shall not be executed.

"Miss Cavell is the head of the Brussels Surgical Institute. She has spent her life in alleviating the sufferings of others and her school has turned out many nurses who have watched at the bedside of the sick all the world over, in Germany as in Belgium. At the beginning of the war Miss Cavell bestowed her care as freely on the German soldiers as on others. Even in default of all other reasons, her career as a servant of humanity is such as to inspire the greatest sympathy and to call for pardon. If the information in my possession is correct, Miss Cavell, far from shielding herself, has, with commendable straightforwardness, admitted the truth of all the charges against her, and it is the very information which she herself has furnished, and which she alone was in a position to furnish, which has aggravated the severity of the sentence passed on her.

"It is then with confidence, and in the hope of its favourable reception, that I have the honour to present to your Excellency my request for pardon on Miss Cavell's behalf."

This note was read aloud to Baron von der Lancken, the very official who had refused to answer the first communication of the Legation with reference to the matter, and he

"expressed disbelief in the report that sentence had actually been passed and manifested some surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent in knowing the exact source of our information, but this I did not feel at liberty to communicate to him."

Baron von der Lancken proceeded to express his belief "that it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced," and that in any event no execution would follow. After some hesitation he telephoned to the Presiding Judge of the Court Martial and then reported that the Embassy's unofficial information was only too true.

His attention was further called to the express promise of the German Director of the Political Department to inform the American Legation of the sentence, and he was asked to grant the American Government the courtesy of a "delay in carrying out the sentence."

KAISER COULD NOT INTERVENE.

To this appeal for mercy Baron von der Lancken replied that the Military Governor (von Bissing) was the supreme authority and that he "had discretionary power to accept or to refuse acceptance of an appeal for clemency." He thereupon left the representative of the American Legation and apparently called upon von Bissing, and after half an hour he returned with the statement that not only would von Bissing decline to revoke the sentence of death, but "that in view of the circumstances of this case, he must decline to accept your plea for clemency or any representation in regard to the matter."

Thereupon Baron von der Lancken insisted that Mr. Brand Whitlock's representative (Mr. Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the Legation) should take back the formal appeal for clemency addressed both to him and to von Bissing, and as both German officials had been fully advised as to the nature of the plea, Mr. Gibson finally consented. Baron von der Lancken assured Mr. Gibson that under the circumstances *"even the Emperor himself could not intervene,"* a statement that was very quickly refuted when the Emperor—aroused by the world-wide condemnation of Miss Cavell's execution—did commute the sentences imposed upon six of the seven persons who were condemned to death with Miss Cavell.

IMPUDENT LIE.

A vague, general, and *anonymous* denial, issued by men who seek to wash their hands of innocent blood, cannot avail against Mr. Gibson's clear, specific, and circumstantial statement. The Secretary of our Embassy states that on October 11th "repeated" inquiries were made of Herr Conrad, the official in charge of the Political Department of the German Government in Belgium, *the last inquiry being at 6.20 p.m. by the clock* (an hour after the victim had been sentenced to death), and that on each occasion assurance was given to the Legation that "sentence had not been pronounced" and that he (Conrad) would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news.

Does Herr Conrad deny this?

The Brussels "semi-official" statement has the hardihood to state to the world that the American Minister (Brand Whitlock) had admitted that "no such promise or assurance was given," and it places the responsibility upon M. Deleval, the Belgian legal counselor of the American Embassy. But this impudent lie is speedily overthrown by the positive statement of our Minister at Belgium to our Ambassador in London as follows:

"From the date we first learned of Miss Cavell's imprisonment we made frequent inquiries of the German authorities and reminded them of their promise that we should be fully informed as to developments. They were under no misapprehension as to our interest in the matter."

When the world recalls how Austrian Ambassadors in Paris, London, and Petrograd made the most emphatic statements that the forthcoming ultimatum to Serbia would be "pacific and conciliatory," and assured the Russian Ambassador that he could therefore safely leave Vienna on his vacation on the very eve of the ultimatum, and when the German Ambassadors in the same capitals gave the most solemn and unequivocal assurances that

"the German Government had no knowledge of the text of the Austrian note before it was handed in and had not exercised any influence on its contents,"

and later admitted, when the lie had served its purpose by lulling the world into a sense of false security, that it had been fully consulted by its ally before the ultimatum was prepared and had given it carte blanche to proceed, when these notable examples of Prussian Machiavellism are recalled, little attention will be given to these futile attempts to wash from the shield of German honour the blood of Edith Cavell.

One can to some extent understand the Berserker fury which caused a von Bissing to say in effect to this gentle-faced English nurse, "You are in our way. You menace our security. You must die, as countless thousands have already died, to secure the results of our seizure of Belgium"; but can we understand or in any way palliate the attempt to hide the stains of blood on that prison floor of Brussels with a cobweb of self-evident falsehoods?

These stains can never be washed out to the eye of imagination.

"Let none these marks efface
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

In the last interview between our representative and Baron von der Lancken, which took place a few hours before the

(Continued on page 6)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		500
" " Imports		13,000
Mid. Americans		8.86+12
Egyptian F.G.F.		11.24+5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July ..	13.17+14
	Oct. ..	13.23+13
New Orleans 10 a.m	July ..	13.08+16
	Oct. ..	13.08+15

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 18th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
May	8.45+12
May-June	8.40
June-July	8.35 +11
July-Aug.	8.33
Aug.-Sept.	8.24
Sept.-Oct.	8.12
Oct.-Nov.	8.04 +10
Nov.-Dec.	7.98
Dec.-Jan.	7.95
Jan.-Feb.	7.92+9
Feb.-March	7.91+8
March-April	7.90+8
April-May	7.89+7
May-June	7.88+7

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	..11.26+8
November..	..11.12+8
January	..10.97+10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 18th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..6.40	
" " Fully Good ..	..6.55	
" " Fine ..	..6.70	
" No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	..6.75	
" " Fine ..	..7.05	
" Broach, "Good" ..	..8.20	+16
" " "Fully Good' ..	..8.35	
" " "Fine" ..	..8.50	
" Scinde, Good ..	..6.35	
" " Fully Good ..	..6.50	
" " Fine ..	..6.65	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, May 18th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	60,100,000	Inc.	700,000
Public Deposits	60,600,000	"	5,800,000
Other do.	78,100,000	Dec.	4,800,000
Govt. Securities.	33,200,000	No Change.	
Other do ..	79,900,000	Inc.	500,000
Notes and Gold.	43,900,000	"	500,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 32 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 18th.

Bar Silver Spot	36¼ unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛ Unchanged.
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans	4
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of Engand about	£230,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	13.23+16
Futures at New York Oct.	13.29+14
Spot Cotton at New York Dropped in Transmission.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.88+13
Futures at New Orleans July	13.14+20
Futures at New Orlean Oct.	13.13+18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7s quality)	9¾
Demand Bills	4.76.10
Silver Commercial Bars dropped in transmission.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 18th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Buyers	72
Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Apl.-May, nominal.	68

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October. Nominal	21/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay & Karachi August-October Nominal	21/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. Nominal	23/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Oct. Nominal	23/10½
Tone—Firm Nothing Doing.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship, June-July, sellers.	68
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, May-June, London sellers.	74/6
Toria Rapeseed, June-July, paid.	68/3

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris, Francs.....	28.24 unchanged.

WAR LOANS.

3½% 1925—1928	£88 plus ⅛
4½% 1925—1945	£94 15/16 plus ⅛

London, May 18.

Consols 2½ %	57¼ plus ¼
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53½
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	80⅞
Government Securities 3% ... unchanged.	69¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure, May-June.	2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe. June.	2/9⅞

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£156
Standard Copper. G. M. B.	£143
Copper Braziers.	£172
Yellow Metal, since 16th.	17½
Hard Spelter.	75
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20. 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£28
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£6/11/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, April, sellers.	65
Victorian, April, sellers.	67
New South Wales, May, sellers.	64/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, May-June, buyer.	51/9

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., May-June, value.	62/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 19.

The market to-day has ruled very steady with a fair demand for contracts and a good demand for ready cotton, especially stapled styles.

Some business was reported in Akolas July and Comptahs May-June.

We quote:—

May-June, Akola	259
July, Akola	264
January, F. G. Bengal	229
April, Good Broach	294

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	294	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	236	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	228	226	..	May 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	219	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh ..	243/4	231	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Ringanghat	273	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore ..	273	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm..	257	..	..	"
" ..	263	..	..	July 1916
M.G. Bengals ..	231	..	..	"
M.G. Broach ..	283	..	..	May 1916
H.G. Westerns ..	..	..	296	M/June "
M.G. ..	..	..	308	"
H.G. Compta ..	..	..	326	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	307	"
M G. Akola-Khamgaon ..	266	..	..	Jan. 1917

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COTTON. 19th May, 1916, 5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	236	..25 Jan. 1917
	238	228	216	..Ready & May
Bengals (M.G.)	..	232	..	..July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	219	209	..Ready & May
	..	245	231	..Ready & May
Khandesh M.G.)	..	249	..	..July
Jains (M.G.)	..	..	252	..Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	282	..Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	300	..	..Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	290	..	..Ready
	..	268	250	..Ready & May
Akola-Kchm.	..	263	..	..July
Karanja (M.G.)	..	269	..	..25 Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	256	248	..Ready & May
Dharmangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	258	250	..Ready & May
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	261	253	..Ready & May
Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.)	..	267	259	..Ready & May
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	267	259	..Ready & May
Broach (M.G.)	..	294	278	..Ready & May
	..	287	..	..July
	..	..	..	293 25 April 1917.
Miraj (M.G.	..	..	..	340Ready
Surat (M. G.)	..	..	..	328May/June
Mathla (M.G.)	..	241	232	..Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	308Ready
	..	..	..	298May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	316Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	308May/June
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	315Ready
	..	..	..	310May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	295May/June
	..	..	..	325Ready
	..	..	..	328May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m., on 18th May, 1916:—

Cotton	3,477	Bales.
Wheat	14,656	cwts.
Linseed	14,527	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	2,197	"
Ginjellyseed	310	"
Poppyseed	221	"
Groundnuts	839	"
Castorseed	1,062	"
Rice	2,410	"
Myrabollams	5,556	"
Cottonseed	1,183	"
Gram	3,466	"
Joowar	3,288	"
Barley	7,027	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Bombay May 19th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		38 0 0	5 10 9
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		37 0 0	5 10 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .		36 0 0	5 10 3
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .		5 14 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		5 8 0	5 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		6 8 0	6 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..		7 5 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..		7 0 0	7 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..		43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..		42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..		41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black.. ..		36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..		6 12 0	7 2 0
Groundnuts		39 8 0	....
Mowraseeds		4 5 0	4 11 0

Forward.		Rs	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	..	5	13	6
Linseed May	.. ..	7	12	0

Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed .....Rs. 24, B. T. per candy.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 19.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled steadier during the week and prices for ready sugars remain unchanged. The demand from the interior is good and clearances from tre Bazaar are very satisfactory. As regards forward there was little fluctuation in the market during the week and fair quantity changed hands amongst dealers in White Java T M O for June shipment at 22s. 9d. to 22s. 10d., July 22s. 7d. to 22s. 8d. and July September at 22s. 5d. to 22s. 7½d. all free Bombay Harbour. Some importing firms are reported to have bought fair quantity at above prices from the Bazaar. Java and London markets are firmer with very high rates quoted owing to reports of Europe buying further. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

Description.	Rate. Rs.	a.	p.	F. B. H. per cwt. s.	d.	Stock Bags.
China X'tals...	21	0	0	25	0	2,500
Formosan ...	19	4	0	22	6	6,000
Japan Soft ...	18	4	0	21	8	500
Java ,, ...	18	2	0	21	8	10,000
T. M. O.	19	0	0	22	8	50,000
Brown Java ...	18	0	0	21	0	2,000
Mauritius ...	19	0	0 to Rs.	19	8	110,000

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
D.-D. Mail .....1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 4 3-32d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready...1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward .....1s. 4 7-16d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready .....1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 195¼.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 165.
Do. Shanghai ..... 235¼.
Do. Yokohama .....? ..... 154.

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-8-0
Australian do.	25-0-0
Bombay do.	25-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	84-6-0

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, (INDIA), LTD.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.	5	8	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4	9	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	5	2	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3	4	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair..	3	13	6
Anchor Tins .. .. per pair..	5	11	0
Rising Sun Cases .. .. per case..	6	4	0
Anchor Cases .. .. per case..	6	6	0
Shell Cases .. .. per case..	7	0	0

CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP.

FORGED TICKETS ISSUED BY A GANG OF SWINDLERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 18.

The Criminal Inelligence Department, of the Sind Police, have issued the following warning:—

In May last year a circular letter purporting to emanate from Stewert Hurst and Co., Geneva, Switzerland, and offering for sale blocks of the Calcutta Derby Sweep tickets came to the notice of this Department. In reply to a reference the Geneva Police stated that the persons at the head of the firm were M. M. Clarke, George Dew, and John Kerr actually residing at No. 91, Camberwell Road. A further reference was, therefore, made to Scotland Yard resulting in the following information:—George Dew is one of a family of betting men most of whom have been convicted for breaches of the law against betting in this country and they are an unscrupulous family of gamblers and sharpers.

George Dew is a promoter of lotteries and he has been known to give bogus names of prize winners. On one occasion in particular he gave the name and address of his married sitser as the winner of a £300 prize but it transpired that she had not purchased a ticket, or received any money.

Kerr is at present associated with a man named Houston who has been convicted for offences against the Lotteries Act and these two men with others have been engaged in running a swindle under the title of the John Bull War Loan Club and have in the past conducted other similar suspicious gambles. Nothing is known here of Clarke but Dew and Kerr are swindlers and any lottery promoted by them would not be run on honest and straightforward lines.

The Calcutta Sweepstake is bona-fide and as there was no Derby this year the real promoters of it returned the subscriptions to the subscribers less a small percentage for working expenses. It is very doubtful if Stewart Hurst and Co. had any tickets for this sweepstake and in all probability Dew, as he is strongly suspected of having done on former occasions, circulated forged tickets.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MOTOR PROSECUTION.

USE OF POWERFUL HEADLIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged Mr. Hirji Khetsey, owner of motor car No. 2000, with allowing powerful headlights to be used in his motor car.

Sergeant Frost stated that about 7-30 p.m. on the 30th ultimo he was on duty at Wellington Fountain. The motor car came up from Esplanade Road with dazzling lights, which were however switched off by the driver on his noticing the officer on duty. The lights were so powerful that some gentleman at a distance remarked that a fire had broken out.

The defence was that the accused was not personally responsible for the use of the lights and that it was his driver who was then in charge of the car. He was not in the car at all. The Police wrote and asked for the driver's name which he promptly furnished. As the driver had gone on a month's leave the Police had elected to prosecute him (the accused).

The Magistrate held that the accused was responsible under the new regulations though he was not in the car at the time and he should have seen that no such lights were used in his motor car. He fined the accused Rs. 30.

S. P. C. A. PROSECUTION.

CART-DRIVERS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Mr. Samaldas P. Jivandas and Mr. S. E. Warden, Mr. E. Photographer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged Hasidar Sahabudin and three other bullock cart drivers with over-loading their carts.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused were carrying timber from Sewri to Carnac Bunder, when they were arrested by the S. P. C. A. authorities. Sahabudin, who had about eighty maunds of excess weight in his cart, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 80. The other accused, who had about forty maunds of excess weight, were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 40 each.

COCAINE PROSECUTION

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Mr. Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Vithoba Banduk Sonar with possessing 56 packets of cocaine containing one grain each, without a license. The accused was arrested on Thursday night in Second Cross Lane, Duncan Road, when he was found in possession of the cocaine. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Jamietram Jaduram of the Railway Police, Grant Road, charged one Pardeshi named Ganpat alias Jaga Padam with housebreaking and theft at Pandu, Taluka Wai, district Satara. The offence was committed on the 5th April and the accused was arrested on suspicion at Dadar Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the night of the 12th May Property in gold, silver and pearls valued at Rs. 1,125.11-6 was found in possession of the accused.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused is such a dangerous person that he bit a fireman named G. F. Hudson and a hamal who tried to arrest him but he was cleverly caught by Sub-Inspector Jamietram.

THE SHIRAZ AFFAIR.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on April 17, Colonel Yate asked why after the murder of the British Vice-Consul at Shiraz in September the advice of our Consul that the British residents should be removed was disregarded with the result that they have been prisoners since November.

Lord R. Cecil: The instructions issued to his Majesty's Consul at the time were to the effect that he should remain at Shiraz as long as possible, but that if the situation so developed that safety required it, he was authorised to leave with the British colony.

Colonel Yate then asked whether information has been conveyed to the German Government that the German Consul at Salonika is being held prisoner by the French Government at the request of his Majesty's Government pending the release of the British Consul at Shiraz, and if so, on what date was that information given, and whether any fixed time was named within which the exchange was to be effected.

Lord R. Cecil: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The intimation was made to the German Government on the 21st January. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative.

Colonel Yate also asked whether in view of the above arrests, the report that an inspector of telegraphs is missing and the shooting of a telegraph clerk by a revolted Swedish gendarmerie officer, Sir Edward Grey would now take measures to arrange for the arrest of a similar number of German officials either in the British Concession at Shameen, in China, or at any other place that may be more convenient and to have them held prisoners till the British officials in Persia are released.

Lord R. Cecil. As regards the Germans in the Shameen Concession, I can only refer the hon. and gallant member to the answer returned to his question of the 9th of December last. I would add, however, that information has been received to the effect that the Persian authorities have recently arrested certain German officers in Southern Persia, and his Majesty's Minister at Teheran has been instructed to ask if this is the case, that the persons in question may be detained pending the release of the British prisoners at Ahran.

THE MURDER OF EDITH CAVELL.

(Continued from page 5.)

execution, our representative reminded these Prussian officials

"of our untiring efforts on behalf of German subjects at the outbreak of the war and during the siege of Antwerp. I pointed out that, while our services had been gladly rendered and without any thought of future favors, they should certainly entitle you to some consideration for the only request of this sort you (the American Minister) had made since the beginning of the war."

ACT OF BARBARISM.

Even our Minister's appeal to gratitude and to one of the most ordinary and natural courtesies of diplomatic life proved unavailing, and at midnight the Secretary of the American Legation and the Spanish Minister, who was acting with him, left in despair. At 2 o'clock that morning Miss Cavell was secretly executed.

Even the ordinary courtesy accorded to the vilest criminal, of being permitted before dying to have a clergyman of her own selection, was denied her until a few hours before her death, for the legal counselor of the American Legation on October 10th applied on behalf of this country for permission for an English clergyman to see Miss Cavell, and this, too, was refused, as her jailers preferred to assign her the prison chaplains as well as her counsel. Even the final appeal of our Minister for the surrender of her mutilated body was denied, on the ground that only the Minister of War in Berlin could grant it.

It surely was not much for the American Minister to ask that a little delay should be granted to a woman whose error, if any, had arisen from impulses of humanity and from considerations of patriotism. To spare her life a little longer could not have done the German cause any possible harm, for she was in their custody and beyond the power of rendering any help to her compatriots. To condemn any human being, even if he were the vilest criminal, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and execute him at 2 a.m., was an act of barbarism for which no possible condemnation is adequate.

Under these circumstances, it would be incredible, if the facts were not beyond dispute, that the request of the United States for a little delay was not only brutally refused, *but that our Legation was deliberately misled and deceived until the death sentence had been inflicted.*

THE FINAL SCENE.

The final scene of the tragedy is best stated in the simple but poignantly pathetic words of the Chaplain, who was permitted to see the victim a few hours before her death:

"On Monday evening, 11th October, I was admitted by special passport from the German authorities to the prison of St. Gilles, where Miss Edith Cavell had been confined for ten weeks. The final sentence had been given early that afternoon.

"To my astonishment and relief I found my friend perfectly calm and resigned. But this could not lessen the tenderness and intensity of feeling on either part during that last interview of almost an hour.

"Her first words to me were upon a matter concerning herself personally, but the solemn asseveration which accompanied them was made expressedly in the light of God and eternity. She then added that she wished all her friends to know that she willingly gave her life for her country, and said: 'I have no fear nor shrinking; I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me.' She further said: 'I thank God for this ten week's quiet before the end.' 'Life has always been hurried and full of difficulty.' 'This time of rest has been a great mercy.' 'They have all been very kind to me here. But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity, I realise that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone.'

"We partook of the Holy Communion together, and she received the Gospel message of consolation with all her heart. At the close of the little service I began to repeat the words 'Abide with me,' and she joined softly in the end.

"We sat quietly talking until it was time for me to go. She gave me parting messages for relations and friends. She spoke of her soul's needs at the moment, and she received the assurance of God's Word as only the Christian can do.

"Then I said 'Good-bye,' and she smiled and said, 'We shall meet again.'

"The German military chaplain was with her at the end and afterwards gave her Christian burial.

"He told me: 'She was brave and bright to the last. She professed her Christian faith and that she was glad to die for her country.' She died like a heroine.'"

It would be interesting to compare these last hours of one of the noblest women in English history to those of that rare and radiant Greek maiden, whom the genius of Sophocles has glorified in his immortal tragedy. The comparison is altogether in favour of the English heroine, for while Antigone went to her death bravely, yet her final words were those of bitter complaint and almost whining lamentation. Compare with these words the Christlike simplicity of Miss Cavell's last message to the world, and the difference between the noblest Paganism and the best of Christianity is apparent. Truly the light of Calvary illumined her dark cell! Standing "in view of God and eternity," she uttered the deeply pregnant sentence that "patriotism is not enough." Her executioners had illustrated this, for the ruthless killing of Edith Cavell for military purposes was actuated by that perverted spirit of patriotism which believes that any wrong is sanctified if it serves the State.

SHIPPING

DEPARTURE.

May 19.

Marengo	Patton	Mull
Alderney	Sovenow	Philidelphia
Nagoya	Garwood	Yokohama
St. Ninian	Barham	Dunkirk

The following vessel received port clearance on Friday.
Stermer—Merton Hall for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading:—

Steamer—Scindia		for	Liverpool
" Salsette	(to arrive)	for	Aden
" Namur	(to arrive)	for	London

May 19.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Exeter (outward bound) arrived at Port Said on the 18th instant.

S. S. St. Ninian:—The steamer St. Ninian, 1,938 tons, Captain J. F. Barham, sailed on Friday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Merton Hall:—The steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain W. Sullivan, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

Friday, 19th May, 1916.

PRINCES DOCK.

A. Grigua	Crome	K. N. & Co
B. Liddesdale	Foifar	W. & A. G. & Co
C&R Benlawers		W. & A. G. & Co
F. Domingo de Larrinaga Nickels		T. M. & Co
K. Malda	Talbot	P. & O. Co
N. Tarbet ness		Dreyfus & Co
P. Totomi Maru	Fugis	N. Y. K.

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co
Netravati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Lawoe	Lorne	D. M. Khandwani
6 Merton Hall	Sullivan	W. & A. Graham
7 Java Maru	Yonagi	O. S. Kaisha
9 Berbera	Stedman	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co
15 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
16 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Malda	Davidson	M. M & Co
5 Clan Ogwy		J. Finlay & Co
9 Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Galla	J. W. Muirhead

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Charda	M.M. & Co
Plor-oe-Din	Balmi
Egyptian Transport	T. M & Co

EXPORTS.

May 19.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia (s) 200 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia (s) 66 packages wooden staves for casks, Herbert Son and Co.; 8 bundles old iron hoops, Herbert Son and Co.

Barbetnas (s) 25,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 10,000 cwts. barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 peas, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Massilia (s) 31 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Almerian (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

Benlawers (s) 14 bales buffalo hides, H. M. Halim; 11,320 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 14,346 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Birmingham (s) 14 bales wool, D. Nagjee; 21 bales wool, R. Bachraj; 102 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 112 cwts. old metal dross, Bennett Coleman and Co.

Domingo de Larringa (s) 1,000 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 331 cwts. mustard seed, D. Purshotum.

Liddesdale (s) 2,200 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malda (s) 4,004 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Sardinia (s) 114 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 28 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 2,015 cwts. myrabolams, S. Chapsee and Co.; 31 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 17 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Liddesdale (s) 996 cwts. ginjelly seed, John Fachiri; 1,638 cwts. mowra seed, John Fachiri; 500 cwts. mustard seed, S. Chapsee and Co.; 380 cwts. turmeric, M. and R. Tata and Co.; 996 cwts. linseed, John Fachiri; 998 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 299 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sardinia (s) 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co..

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha.

Java Maru (s) 50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,012 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 113 cwts. myrabolams, C. M. Bhesania and Co.; 106 cwts. myrabolams, D. S. Fraser and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkasan Maru (s) 324 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Totomi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 108 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 70 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 136 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Java Maru (s) 350 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Totomi Maru (s) 978 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 100 cases opium, M. M. and Co.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

In the House of Commons Mr. Harcourt in reply to Sir W. Essex, who asked in what state relative to the whole undertaking was the work now in progress in the roof of Westminter Hall, recently stated:—"The position of the works of preservation is as follows:—One truss has been completely reinforced and pieced up with new oak; it has also been treated with preservative. One truss has been half-completed as in the preceding case. Two other trusses have been shored up and the steelwork is in preparation for fixing at an early date. Two other trusses have been partly shored up. The fleche is nearly completed and ready for fixing. A considerable amount of preliminary work has been done, such as the ordering of oak, the selection and ordering of slates; and the two steel stages for shoring up all the trusses as dealt with are complete. Thirteen trusses in all have to be dealt with. No date can be given for completion."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6 h. 3 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 7m.
Phase of the Moon; Full Moon, May 17th.
Last Quarter, May 24th.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

P and O. s s. Sardinia with English Mails of 28th ultimo, due at daylight.

Parsi Writers' Association, Annual gathering, Cama Baug, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 21.

Bombay Gun Club Meeting at Mahim, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, May 22.

High Court (Appellate Side), Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

P. and O. s. s. Salsette with English Mails of the 5th instant, due at 11 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 23.

Departure of P. and O. steamer Salsette, with Homeward English Mails.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.

Empire Day.

Treacher and Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieutenant R. A Spence, Offg. Commandant,

BOMBAY, May 20.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. Dress Mufti.

Leave.—The undermentioned member is granted leave ex: Bombay:—

Trooper L. Wilson, A Troop from 20th May 1916 to 19th November 1916.

Arms.—Members who have not already returned their arms must do so immediately oil bottles deficient will be charged for.

H. A. ANNESEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding

May 19.

No. 167—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 15th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd. Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Corpl. V. Y. Smith.

No. 164—RECRUITS:—
Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergeant-Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits gun drill parades will probably commence in June.

No. 170—CLOTHING:—
All great coats and water bottles in possession of members must be returned to the Quarter Master's stores at once.

No. 174—MOTOR CYCLISTS:—
Members desirous of proceeding on Service as Motor Cyclists will kindly give their names into this office at once where full information will be given.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, May 19.

412. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. until further notice.

413. Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Capt.,
For Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—The Gladiators Farewell ...Blankenberg
Valse—Under my Darlings Window ...Linck
Song—The Absent Minded Beggar ...Sullivan
Selection—The Passing Show .....Finck
Piccolo Solo—Golden Sparks .....Brewer
Grand Selection—Bonnie Scotland .....Hume
Galop—Now Here,—Now There .....Faust.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—El Abanico ..... Javaloves
Overture.—The Golden Lyre ..... Herman
Valse.—La Premiere Fois ..... Webbe.
Selection.—The Count of Luxembourg Lehar
Song.—There's a Long Long Trail ... Elliott
Selection.—The Thistle ..... Myddleton
Egyptian Serenade.—Amina ..... Lincke

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 5th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 p.m. on Monday next.

HINDU STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

A meeting of members of this Society will be held to-day at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at Shri Mangrol Shrimali Samaj Hall.

DAIVADNYA CASTE FUND.

A general meeting of the Daivadnya Caste Fund will be held to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Vasantrao M. Chapwalla's Hall New Wady, Agari Road.

A POPULAR SCULPTOR.

The Madras Memorial to the late Mr. Gokhale is entrusted to Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. The bust of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, for the Central Bank of India, is also to be executed by the same distinguished sculptor.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday the 21st inst., at 6 p.m. (B.T.), when Swami Oken Sachhidanand will deliver a lecture on "Brahmopasana."

POSTAL NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication with the provinces of Shensi Kansu and Singkiang in China is totally interrupted. Restoration is uncertain but traffic is being accepted at senders' risk for onward transmission by the best means.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Bhikhia Nagia, a Hindu boy, aged about 12 years, and three other boys were at the Government Dockyard on Thursday afternoon, when one of the boys took the cap off another boy and ran across the road, chased by the deceased and others. In doing this, the deceased was knocked down by a motor car driven by one Simon Elias. He was picked up and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Thursday night, Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Hospital, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Eleven attacks and nine deaths from plague and three attacks of small-pox occurred in Bombay on Thursday. There were no deaths from small-pox. The plague cases were reported as follows.—Worli two attacks and two deaths, Mahim two attacks and one death, Kamatipura, Fanaswadi and Bhuleshwar one attack and one death each, Maratha Hospital, First Nagpada, Mahalaxmi, Khara Talao, one death each, Second Nagpada, Tardeo, Market, Fort, (North) one attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 91, as compared with 59 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 88 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,038 rats caught, 64 were found to be plague stricken.

A SHOCKING INCIDENT.

A Parsi resident of Grant Road writes to us drawing attention to the inordinate delay made by the authorities concerned in the removal of the dead body of a poor Mahomedan, found lying on the morning of Wednesday on the roadside at the entrance to Shamji Building, otherwise known as "Station Terrace," near Grant Road Station. The correspondent says that the responsible authorities were duly informed of the occurrence early in the morning and a Parsi doctor was called for to examine the body. Still, for 12 hours after death, the correspondent avers, the body was left at the same place to rot, without being removed to the Mortuary. The brother of the deceased turned up at the end of these twelve hours and identified the body, but the police did not remove the body from the place till three more hours had passed. Such scandalous neglect greatly shocked the residents of the surrounding locality, says the correspondent.

A PLAYGROUND FOR BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the question of providing open spaces in Bombay which the Municipality has in contemplation, I beg to say that the need of such spaces is nowhere more felt at present than in the Byculla district which includes Mazagon, Byculla, Matharpakady, Nagpada, and Agripada. The school children of these localities have no playground where they can play in common and the smaller children are obliged to play on the roads which is a danger to themselves and others on account of the heavy traffic. Children of such schools as the St. Mary's, St. Peter's, The Jewish and the Gloria near the Victoria Gardens have hardly any ground for their recreation. The Byculla Education School has a fair size space but it is so dusty in the dry season that it is not very convenient to play upon. Besides, those schools, like the Byculla and the St. Peter's which have a little space of their own naturally consider this as their own property and we cannot expect all the children of the localities mentioned to go and play there. In this respect the children of the Fort and Dhobitolaw districts are more fortunate as they have the maidan, the Oval and the Crescent to play upon. Is it not possible to secure a decent space somewhere in Byculla for all the children of this locality? I am told that in the neighbourhood of Mount Road or Love Lane good open spaces may be obtained. There are many suitable spots in Love Lane that would answer the purpose well. Many of the lands I speak of are used at present as gardens for vegetable or for fodder cultivation. They are rented at a pretty low rate and probably their owners would part with them for a moderate price. It is to be hoped that Mr. J. Bantista, who is one of our most energetic members of the Corporation and one of the members of this district, will interest himself in the matter and secure for our schoolboys the much-desired recreation ground where the youngsters can play their cricket, hockey, football and the rest to their young heart's content.—Yours, etc.

RESIDENT.

DISPOSING OF STRAY DOGS IN BOMBAY.

"CRUEL SYSTEM" ADOPTED BY MUNICIPALITY.

MARKETS PARTIALLY CLOSED AS A PROTEST.

Several Bombay markets went on strike yesterday as a protest against the system adopted by the Municipality of disposing of stray dogs. On Thursday night a meeting of servants in the employ of cloth merchants were held in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, when a handbill published by one Mohanlal Mahtchand Master was read in which it was alleged that stray dogs were taken by municipal employees to a "lethal chamber" at Mahaluxmi and were there killed by means of poisonous gas. Speeches were made at the meeting, protesting against what was termed the "cruel system" of doing away with the animals and it was resolved to close the cloth markets. Accordingly the Mulji Jetha and Lakhmidas cloth markets, and the Zaveri Bazaar, Grain Bazaar and some other bazaars were partially closed yesterday. Almost all of these, however, reopened in the afternoon after some persuasion by the police and the leading merchants.

THE SHARE BAZAAR CLOSED.

The Share Bazaar was also closed yesterday as a protest against the municipal "lethal chamber" and it is stated that persons connected with the Colaba Cotton Green are also considering the matter.

THE PARSIS' SANJAN MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A student of history fails to appreciate the reasons of your correspondent "Foresight" against the erection of the Sanjan Memorial.

The landing of the Parsis on the soil of India is an historical fact. If some of the enthusiastic Parsis have resolved upon perpetuating this event by raising a memorial, I do not see in what way they are submitting the Parsi community to eternal shame. On the contrary that pillar will stand a witness to the whole-hearted devotion of a handful of Zoroastrians to their noble religion and to its glowing symbol for the preservation of which they allowed themselves to be tossed to the greatest peril of their life, on the stormy waters of the Arabian Sea. Such acts of heroism and religious ardour are undoubtedly rare in history and therefore it is very proper that they should be perpetuated in some concrete form.

Another argument against this memorial given by your correspondent seems to be ludicrous. "The Sanjan Memorial", according to "Foresight", "will simply serve to revive the embers of old feelings in the Parsi and Mahomedan communities." Another danger hinted, though indirectly, by your correspondent is that it will be a barrier to the realisation of our grand political ideal of nationalisation. You, sir, will at once see that such arguments can have force only with the extremely illiterate and ignorant members of any community. But I am sure your correspondent will agree with me that the Parsi community is fortunately free from that stuff.

The arguments quoted above from your correspondent's letter are tantamount to saying that Hindus and Mahomedans should not be allowed to read and study Indian history since it is teeming with instances of the persecution of Hindus by Mahomedans and vice versa. This I consider to be shortsight and not foresight.—Yours, etc.,

C.

Bombay, 18th May, 1910.

WHITE TOWER AT SALONIKA.

From the Army Headquarters at Salonika Mr. G. Ward Price sends some interesting notes respecting the White Tower to the "Builder." He says.—"Salonika is passing through a period of change. Even the White Tower itself is being modernized. From the time the Venetians built it 500 years ago until the Turks left in the first Balkan War it was an object of well-deserved awe. The grim old tower is now no more formidable than the Crimean cannon you find in English corporation parks. Electric light and water are laid on inside. The battlements are used by our sailors for a signal station. On the second story of the Tower another English institution is installed. The country around Salonika is rich in archaeological remains, and has never been properly explored. The Allied armies decided to take steps to preserve the relics that they found for the benefit of the Greek Government, to whom such discoveries naturally belong. A well-known English professor of archaeology was here already as a lieutenant in the R. N. V. R. and he was put in charge of the collection of British finds, which he is arranging as a local archaeological museum in the White Tower.

Mr. Inyatulla Khan Vice-Principal, Islamia College, Peshawar, will act as Principal of the College during the absence on leave of Mr. Tipping, the permanent incumbent.

Swaminathan, a student of the Wesley College, Madras, was charged with throwing acid on a girl named Bhavani, with the intention of disfiguring her. It was alleged that the boy was in love with the girl, but received no encouragement, and committed the act in revenge. The hearing of this case was commenced in February last, and concluded on Tuesday morning. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default a month's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine is collected, Rs 25 will be paid to the girl as compensation.

JAPANESE AND INDIAN MILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to enclose herewith copy of an article appearing over my signature in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 24 of August 1904, on the subject of Japanese industries as contrasted with Indian. It is now twelve years since then, but as conditions have not altered, may I venture to revive the subject in the columns of your valuable paper?

JAPAN VS. INDIA.

One of the most peculiar phases of the Japan-Russo war is the fact that, practically, it has had, as yet no perceptible effect upon the trade in Japan, and the following figures go to show that trade is increasing in spite of the struggle now going on:—

Total Exports March 1903, Yen 21,139,845.
Total Exports March 1904, Yen 22,380,164.
Total Imports March 1903, Yen 34,735,083.
Total Imports March 1904, Yen 34,100,652.

No, surely this is an object-lesson for the subject of this letter, and India might well ponder over the facts as above stated, and ask herself:—

"Why are we so poor in effort; why is business in the British Emperor's Dominions so impotent; why does our money flow to other countries without an adequate return?"

Well, it is easily answered, India depends almost entirely upon other countries' industries for her wants. She makes no attempt to supply home consumption from the millions of her subjects. All this could be changed if there was a will to change, because "where there's a will there's a way."

Unfortunately there exists among India's educated classes a mad desire for professional avocations, with the result that many a man with a University education is a barrister, a doctor, or other "clean" profession in name only; that is to say, he cannot make both ends meet as a result of his avocation only. And their numbers are increasing day by day, and, of course, resulting in the cheapening of professional work to such an extent as to make their learning a dead letter, so far as profits are concerned.

This is a crux of the matter. Take a walk in any street in Japan, and you will find that the merchants preponderate being 99 per cent. of the professions. Take a walk in certain streets in India, and you will observe a perfect panorama of signboards depicting professional callings, and the business houses are principally conspicuous by their (general) absence—compared with the multitude of professions.

Now let us turn to Japan. Here you will find that the richest men in the land turn their hands to production. The business man and the professional man stand on terms of equality, they are received in the highest society, and they are recognised by the Emperor in the same way as King George recognises the business man in Great Britain or the colonies.

Japan imitates and improves on imitations. She makes every match used by the nation, and exports an immense amount to India and elsewhere. She exhibits at all exhibitions, sparing neither time, trouble, nor money in her aim to let the world see that she is a productive people in the fullest sense of the word. The Japanese travel around the world and "take stock" of how this and that is done; return to Japan and show the world that "what man has done, man can do" and do it well and thoroughly.

Japan is now building some of the best vessels afloat. She has built hundreds, yet but a few years ago she had not a dock sufficiently big to take in a fair-sized battleship, whilst now she can find herself able to dock in many ports some of the largest battleships afloat. So far as Kobe is concerned the Kawasaki Dockyard Company can undertake some very large undertakings, and they have constructed a large number of craft. Nor is this all, since the company have built ships for other nations; yet Japan had not a ship-building yard thirty years ago.

Japan makes most of her machinery. She has her own particular device for wireless telegraphy, generally considered to be far superior to the original ideas and these ideas they have improved upon to the extent of making herself independent of outside sources.

The Island Empire exports matches, glassware, porcelain, brass burners, cotton shirts, socks, and hosiery in general, silk and silk piece goods, in fact a compendium of manufactures too numerous to mention. For example:—Japan imports raw cotton from India, and exports in the form of cotton goods, and millions of the natives are "at it" day by day transforming as if by magic the course, raw material into beautiful textures for the millions of India's subjects to wear. Yet India's industry (such as it is) was established ages before Japan ever exported a cotton shirt. It seems a paradoxical statement to make, but the fact is that India possesses far more mills than does Japan, yet the former does not transform her yarn into cotton shirts, socks and hosiery in general to any great extent, but relies upon Japan to supply that which she cannot do herself.

Now, the question in the Japanese mind is "What is India doing?" She has a greater population than Japan, yet she is dependent to a large extent upon foreign merchants in Japan to obtain articles which she does not produce herself to any appreciable extent.

Ten years of business intercourse with Japanese manufacturers has given me an insight into matters which I little dreamed of during my life in India, and although the indenting business is a big real thing in Japan, yet I feel a sense of sympathy for my Indian friends to find that the apathy of Indian production results in Indian merchants finding "fresh fields and pastures new" in Dai Nippon. Well, the fact Japan produces about nine million pounds of silk annually, out of aggregate total of 111,000,000 for the whole world, is just a comparison of itself!

Possibly it would be worth the while of manufacturers in India to engage Japanese experts for a term of two or three years, in order that they may show Indian producers the true road to success; or responsible Indians might be sent to Japan to study her arts, and thus learn from Japan in the same way as Japan has learnt from the Occident.

I fear to further trespass on your valuable space. Suffice it to remark that I can substantiate all I have written as a result of a ten years' close study in connection with imports and exports in the trade between India and Japan.

Now the question is why Indian mills do not work at a profit when Japanese mills make enormous profits every year. The Japanese mills pay their shareholders from 12 to 24 per cent. by way of dividend. In addition to this they carry over a large sum to the reserve fund, also carrying over a proportionate amount to machinery, buildings etc. In addition to this they also distribute a small amount among their labourers every year out of their profits. Japanese yarn is superior to Indian Yarn and yields hgher prices than Indan yarn. The Japanese import Indian, American and Chinese cotton and use two-third parts of Indian cotton and the rest of American and Chinese cotton, in the manufacture of their yarn. This gives the Japanese an advantage in the Chinese markets. But the chief reason lies in the Japanese system of working, which is ideal. Their staff do not take commission from their merchants.

Now I turn to Indian mills. They get their own cotton and still they cannot compete with Japanese yarn. There are several reasons why the Indian mills can not compete with Japanese mills.

1. The Indian mills use Indian cotton only of very inferior quality.

2. The Indian mills do not mix American and Chinese cotton with their own.

3. Indian mills work on quite a different footing; in plain words, their staff do not scruple to take secret commission from their merchants, in some cases of over 10 per cent. and this enhances the cost of the raw materials.

These are the principal defects which ought to be removed; in other words, if the Indian mill-owners change their old system and turn their industries in the way the Japanese mill-owners work, I can assure you that the Indian mill-owners will thereby overcome the difficulties in their way on account of which they are working at a loss at present.

The reasons stated above give the Japanese an advantage in the Chinese markets, and at present Indian yarn in use in Chinese markets decreases day by day.

The Indian mill-owners, in the first place, import American cotton to a proportion of their use, that is to say, two-third of Indian and the rest of American cotton, mix it up and then manufacture yarn of different counts.

In the second place, the Indian mill-owners change their system of buying the raw materials through their staff.

I think there is one difficulty with the mill-owners to import American cotton on account of the duty imposed. But that difficulty can be solved if the Mill-owners' Association and the Chamber of Commerce approach the Government at the present time, when Government is desirous of promoting Indian industries, to exempt duty on imported cotton.

The Japanese Government also offer facilities in the payment of duty, inasmuch as cotton imported from foreign countries is exempted from duty and the Company is thus materially aided in its competition with foreign manufacturers.

I fear to further trespass on your valuable space. In my next contribution I intend to take certain industries and show my Indian friends the true road to success.—Yours, etc.,

K. E. BOTTLEWALLA,

GRZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 19.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen have been appointed premanently to the Indian Medical Service as Lieutenants:—C. H. Heppenstall, R. R. Htoo Oo. Tha, D. P. Hogg, J. Dow, J. G. J. Green, and A. S. Fry.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—To be 2nd-Lieuts. (Cavalry branch): C. Otter. To be 2nd-Lieuts. (Infantry branch): H. B. Prussia, C. E. M. Judge, A. McIntosh, A. D. Miller, C. E. Harris and J. G. Cullen.

Temporary Lieut. S. V. Kirtow resigns the Indian Medical Service.

Lieut.-Cols. W. Donnan, I.A., Sir Hugh Daly, Supernumerary List, and J. N. Macleod, I.M.S., retire from the service.

The Volunteer Officer's Decoration has been conferred on Major F. C. Waller, 1st. Punjab Rifles.

Mr. R. F. Smith, Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, is granted one year's leave.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major C. G. Crosthswaite is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

Mr. S. S. Waterfield, on return from leave, is posted as Political Agent, Harasti and Tonk.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. K. Gough is placed on special duty under the Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Captain D. J. Wilson is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Divison.

Captain F. M. Bailey is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Cumming is gazetted to act as Judge, Calcutta High-Court, vice Sir John Woodroffe on leave.

Exemption from the operation of the Arms Act shall cease to extend to George Carew, of Sagaing, and to James Mercer, late of Kyaithin in the Shwebo District and now a resident in the Hanthawady District.

Mr. T. Cook is appointed Deputy Superintendent of Police, Port Blair.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Mayor of his city because a politician with his own axe to grind believes he can twist him round his little finger. The strength of honesty when opposed to the hundred and one schemes to thwart it forms the plot. The film is one of the best examples of the Universal Company's art, being brilliantly acted and dramatically produced.

The other items in the bill are a rollicking comic by Nestor and the Pathé Gazette.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

The new Varieties at the Excelsior, Ambrose and Peggy Barker, is a decided acquisition, to an already excellent programme. They give a rennet and quaint little entertainment, a sort of revue in 10 minutes which, as any sort of title will do, they call "Revue Mad." It would be hard to say which of the two have the greatest gift of comedy; certainly the lady gets a fund of humour out of her imitation of violin playing, and the gentleman's irrelevant asides during the semi-serious numbers are delicious. Their impersonations are exceedingly original and with a most artistic stage setting they give a performance which is exceedingly enjoyable from beginning to end. Those clever acrobats the Demont Trio will continue their merry tumbling way again this week and Rodger and Temple are varying their vocal scena this week and giving a high class concert performance in which some very pleasing harmonies will be introduced. The cinema portion of the bill will be made up with short films of a variable kind, "The Sin of Jeanine," is a new Pathé production in one part, which contains as much plot as some of multiple length. It is a story of the war and contains a very neat problem. This is the only serious item in the programme. Other films are "Mabel and Fatty at Law" in which the corpulent comedian and his pretty wife Mabel get into the clutches of the law through a too lavish flashing of the "glad eye" to other people, of course when each one is away from the other.

A new film comedian will be introduced to Excelsior patrons in the person of John Drew, who appears in a two-act farce "Never Again." John Drew is an "old bird" who chases a pretty Tangoist at a Bal Masqué and pays for his side slip from suburban respectability very dearly, not only from his very prim wife but from the bloodthirsty and jealous lover of the Tango girl, Pathé's Gazette completing the bill.

Early next week the Varieties will receive another addition to the bill in the person of Bret Haydon, described as a "Siffleur and Story Teller." Mr. Haydon made himself very popular in Calcutta, his whistling being most melodious and his stories are not "chestnuts." Another forthcoming attraction will be the Musical Comedy Company of "H. M. S. Philomel." These merry Tars will give two performances on June 1st and 2nd, in aid of the New Zealand Wounded Soldiers' Fund. The plan will shortly be opened at Messrs. Rose and Co.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

THE MARTYRDOM OF NURSE CAVELL.

The sole exhibition rights of a remarkable film, described as a photoplay tribute to Nurse Cavell, have been secured by the New Alexandra Cinema, and will be shown from Saturday afternoon until Friday night. The drama is in four acts, and is a perfect reproduction in pictures of the official story of the murder of this brave English nurse by the Germans. The film was made in Australia by the Famous Feature Company. It has been seen by hundreds of thousands, from the Prime Minister down to the humblest man in the street in England and everywhere, and subsequently it was officially taken over as a recruiting picture, with tremendous success. It will be produced for the very first time in Bombay, recording the tragic features which surrounded the closing days of that wonderful Englishwoman and martyr to German hate, Nurse Cavell, whose murder at Brussels will remain a lasting blot on the pages of Teutonic history. When it was first announced that a film devoted to the glorious end of Miss Cavell was in course of production, it was feared that such a picture would be contrary to public sentiment, but the subject has been handled so skilfully by the author and producers that there is not one repulsive item in any of the four parts, nor one that can give the slightest offence to the millions who will ever revere the memory of Miss Cavell. We can without hesitation affirm that the picture, apart from creating any feeling of repulsion, assists one even more than ever to realise what Miss Cavell had to undergo at the hands of the Huns before her martyrdom was complete. The story in the film has been faithfully modelled on the tragic events which happened in Brussels although it has been necessary to introduce a family of Belgians. The incidents of Nurse Cavell's murder by the Germans Brussels must be remembered by all, for this great-souled English lady has to be avenged. Also here was a heroism to be held up as an example of a high principled devotion to duty which we like to think of as the common quality of our womenkind in the service of mercy and charity. The picture is very splendidly produced and should be seen by all patrons of the picture houses.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Just as novels and plays have in the past exposed great evils and proved of immense benefit to mankind, so films are beginning to act their part in the interest of the public, thanks to the immense strides made by the industry in the past twelve months. One of the greatest evils in America to-day is political corruptness, known descriptively as "graft."

The principal film in the forthcoming programme at the Royal Opera House throws the searchlight on graft and shows how a strictly honest man can overcome it and emerge triumphant from the evils that surround him.

This is the moral of the film. But it is as an exciting story crammed full of incident, that it will appeal to the public most. An honest man has been elected

(Continued in Column 5.)

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

GIMI—Bai Bachoobai, wife of Jeejeebhoy Jamshedji Gimi, daughter of Dr. Rustomjee Eduljee Hakim, Suntok Lane, Dhobi Talao. Funeral at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.).

GODIWALA—Bai Heerabai Pestonji Godiwala, wife of the late Mr. Pestonji Nusserwanji Godiwala, Hill Road Bandora. Funeral at 7 a.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday May 20, 1916.

FLOUTING THE CORPORATION

The text published on Thursday of the proposed Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in so far as it relates to conferring on the Municipal Commissioner the same right to be present at the meetings of the Schools Committee as he has at present, under the Act, in respect to the meetings of the Standing Committee, reveals a most amazing disregard on the part of the Government of Bombay of the deliberate views of the accredited representatives of the people and, as such, in our view, it constitutes a very serious blow to the development of local self-government in the Presidency and, for the matter of that,—in view of the position which the Municipal Corporation of Bombay holds,—in the country as a whole. To realise this, it is necessary to recall that some time ago the Government addressed a letter to the Corporation forwarding the proposal embodied in the Bill. The letter was referred to the Schools Committee for report and it was on this Report that a discussion took place in the Corporation, with the result that the attempt on the part of Government to tamper with the constitution of the Corporation was defeated by a substantial majority. If the proposal had arisen in the ordinary course, it might naturally have been expected that, in view of the strong position taken up by the Corporation, it would have been forthwith dropped by Government. But, in this particular instance, having regard to the remarkable circumstances under which the proposal was mooted by Government, it was more than ever imperative that such a course should have been adopted. But it is deplorable to find that the attempt is sought to be carried to success in the teeth of the opposition of the representatives of the public. As we pointed out before, the proposal of Government was purely gratuitous, no reason having being offered for the change which, in any event, was hardly a respectful and courteous fashion of approaching a public representative body with a suggestion to make a material change in its constitution. The Corporation had not asked for the change, neither had the Standing Committee, nor again had the Schools Committee, the body most intimately concerned in the matter. The discussion in the Corporation, thanks to the obliging information given by Mr. Wadia and the present Commissioner, revealed that some years ago the then Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard,—who, as the member of the Executive Council, is chiefly responsible for the drafting of the Bill,—had expressed the view that the Commissioner ought to be empowered to attend the meetings of Schools Committee and that Mr. Cadell, the late Commissioner, also held the same view. Thus, it was apparent, that the proposal was thrust upon the Corporation, not because it wanted it, but because the Municipal Commissioner wanted it. And this being a fresh manifestation of the tendency on the part of the Executive to encroach upon the rights of the Corporation, the latter naturally, and very properly, protested against the unconstitutional and improper procedure adopted by the Commissioner in the matter. But the protest apparently has been unavailing. The Government appear to be not content with having slighted the Corporation by aiding and abetting its executive officer in his attempts to go behind the back of the body he serves. They seem, as the publication of the Amending Bill shows, to have flouted deliberately the unequivocally strong view expressed by the Corporation. Insult has thus been added to injury. It is nearly a month since the Corporation expressed that view, and, if the Government had any respect for the elementary principle of representative institutions, they should have at once expunged the provision from the Bill that was published on Thursday. For the matter affects the Corporation and the Corporation alone and it is not for the Government to legislate about it against the wishes of the Corporation unless they have a deliberate intent to encroach upon its rights by thrusting the legislation on it. That such a deliberate intent on their part does not exist it is difficult to doubt in view of the highly unconstitutional manner in which the whole affair has throughout been conducted It might, indeed, be contended that in insisting on bringing the Bill before the Legislative Council, the Government have a desire to see the question fully thrashed out and to give the representatives of the people an opportunity of deciding upon a compromise or to reject the proposal altogether. Apart from the fact that the proposal is of a character which does not admit of any compromise, it does not need to be pointed out that, constituted as the Legislative Council is at present, the alternative of rejection is impossible of being realised by the non-official members. But the action of the Government constitutes a grave menace not merely to the hard-won rights of the chief representative public body in the country but also to the growth of representative institutions in general As such it needs to be contested immediately with all the forces that can constitutionally be arrayed against it

Notes of the Day

The Coming Developments.

It must be patent to everyone who studies the trend of events in the war closely and intelligently that we are on the eve of great developments, that will bring about something in the nature of a decision during the next few months. The action of the French Chamber reported this morning is highly significant. M. Briand moved the adjournment of a motion of censure on the Government in view of the fact, to use his own words, that "We are at a decisive hour when we are justified in the most sanguine hopes," when "profound confidence between the Government and Parliament is essential to ensure victory." It is not altogther extravagant to connect the report that the Government in England are preparing for a general election in September with the prospect of an imminent commencement of the great offensive on the Western and other fronts. In fact, the conclusion is almost inevitable that, if there is any truth in the report, the Government anticipate that by the Autumn matters will have progressed so far as to justify a reference to the country of the problems likely to arise with the concluding stages of the war, and to anticipate the end by obtaining a vote of confidence which would enable them to undertake the discussion of the terms of peace on behalf of the Empire. It is in view of these anticipations, comforting to have Mr. Henderson's assurance, that the production of munitions will, in spite of prodigal expenditure of the same, enable the next offensive to be carried on for weeks,—and, we hope, months.

A Scheme of Imperfection.

What Reuter truly describes as a "remarkable speech" was made by Mr. Chamberlain on the Finance Bill regarding the national and Imperial trade policy after the war. It is so remarkable, as summarised in Reuter's cable, that we can hardly believe Mr. Chamberlain uttered such a farrago of nonsense as is attributed to him. It looks very much as if Reuter had appropriated the report of the speech prepared by one of the young intellectuals of the "Daily Express" who seldom understand what they are writing about. According to what we are told, however, Mr. Chamberlain foreshadowed a "definite trend of ideas" which is "neither protection nor free trade," but "a system, however imperfect, which could be developed hereafter to promote the trade of the Empire." Government must see that pivotal industries continue to exist, and the industries which we had not got at the beginning of the war must be maintained. This is very beautiful but what we want to know is how is it going to be done, and what is this imperfect system, which is neither one thing or the other, on which all our hopes are to be based? And what does Mr. Chamberlain mean when he says "we had made an immense advance towards an agreement?" Agreement with whom? What discussions have been going on? If Mr. Chamberlain supposes that these momentous questions can be settled *in camera* in Whitehall, and a cut-and-dried scheme of imperfection thrust upon the Empire, he is proceeding on a most unfortunate and erroneous calculation. But, as we have said, the report of his speech can hardly be taken seriously.

Lord Islington's Backward March.

While Mr. Chamberlain has been foreshadowing his scheme of imperfections in the House of Commons, his under secretary, Lord Islington, has been talking to Reuter on the policy of the Government in this country, present and future. From this interview we discover that Lord Islington has been travelling backwards since he left India with the Public Services Commission, and has now reached the year 1858, when the Queen's proclamation announced the intentions which he puts forward as the accumulated wisdom of the ensuing fifty-eight years, rendered acutely urgent by the new angle, produced by the war, in his predecessor's vision. Why should it be considered necessary at this particular moment to assure the world that it is the deliberate and steady policy of the British Government to associate Indians more and more with the government of India, and that any reasonable advance of qualified Indians in the services would meet with general assent and appreciation, together with Lord Islington's unctuous remarks about relaxing official control with the rise of public spirit and morality? If Lord Islington's peregrinations in this country with the Services Commission have carried him no further than the fatuous platitudinism of a retired missionary, why should we be bored with the expression of his views and his offensive reflections on Indian public morality? This is hardly an appropriate time for the prig to be running amok.

The Rangoon Protest.

We are glad to see that the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has made a strong protest against the inclusion in the Indian Consolidation Amendment Act of a section overruling the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Secretary of State v. Moment. In the first place the amendment would give Government arbitrary powers, as the telegram of the Chamber points out, over the public and deprive the latter of the right to settle private disputes. The introduction of the Bill, without notice to the public, has consequently created great public anxiety, as well it might, since the actual meaning of the section is that any revenue officer can arbitrarily assert Government rights over land without the parties concerned having any redress in the courts. This is what the Government claimed to be able to do in the Moment case and what the Privy Council described as insufferable. In the second place, the Bill is a breach of the official promise that controversial subjects shall be avoided during the war, though this promise has been so lightly treated under Mr. Chamberlain's regime, that a protest under this head is not likely to create a very great impression at Whitehall. We probably owe this Bill, of which this is not the only controversial clause, to Sir Thomas Holderness, whose term has just been extended for a year "for the public advantage."

Cruelty to Bullocks.

Yesterday the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, galvanised into activity by recent criticisms, prosecuted four bullock cart drivers for grossly overloading their carts. One man, whose cart was carrying eighty maunds in excess of the permissible maximum, was fined on the scale, laid down, we believe by Mr. McBain, a rupee for each maund, while the others were fined, *pro rata*, forty rupees each. How men of this station in life can be expected to pay fines of this colossal character, unless their employers come forward to do so,—which is unlikely,—we do not know. There is reason in all things and a police court fine is supposed to have some sort of remote relation to the capacity of the offender to pay. The moment it goes beyond that standard the infliction of a fine becomes a mere farce and it would be more proper to pass a sentence of imprisonment, at once. However, we hope that it will act as a deterrent, so that even the long-suffering and obedient cart driver will at length turn upon his employer and refuse to carry the excess weight that is forced upon him. But why, we ask again, are the owners not brought to court? They are clearly responsible. Contrast the procedure in these cases with that followed in the prosecution of Mr. Hirji Khetsey, for the fault of his driver, also reported in our columns to-day.

The Protection of Children.

Sometime ago we referred to Mr. Masani's vigorous plea for the revival in our city of the Society for the Protection of Children. Mr. Masani's appeal seems to have fallen on deaf years. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to note as a recent telegram stated, that the Government of Madras have decided to introduce legislation on the lines of the English Children's Act. The law in England relating to children was amended so late as 1908, when new provisions especially referring to cruelty to children were introduced. The Act now takes account of the failure on the part of the parent or guardian to provide adequate lodging, food, clothing and medical aid for children. It prohibits custodians of children from taking them or letting them be on the street or in public houses to sing, play, be exhibited for profit or kept in brothels and the like. It penalises the sale of tobacco to any person under the age of sixteen and empowers constables to seize tobacco in possession of these children. It also places a penalty on pawnbrokers taking any article in pawn from children under fourteen, and on giving intoxicating liquor to any child under five or allowing children to be in a bar room. Legislation of the character indicated, with necessary modifications, needs to be introduced in this country and for this purpose the Bill, which the Government of Madras propose to introduce, should properly have been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.

The Growth of Litigation.

The growth of litigation in the Madras Presidency is the subject of a long article in the last issue of the "Commonweal." The causes of the growth,—which is an admitted fact,—are examined by the writer, Mr. S. Subramania Iyer, himself a lawyer, and the reforms that he suggests are worthy of note. Foremost among these is, of course, the revival of the ancient village panchayets which would decide all purely local matters with a knowledge of circumstances which no ordinary court can possess. Another reform which he suggests is that more use should be made of the power of legislation than has hitherto been done. Mr. Iyer complains that the Indian Statute Book remains a small volume compared with those of other countries. Even 34 years after the Transfer of Property Act was passed, suits relating to agricultural leases in Madras, according to him, have to be disposed of on *a priori* considerations. What is wanted is certainty of law and even Full Benches have failed to settle the law. The lack of knowledge of law and training in procedure are next referred to, and the writer goes on to say "that the cases which contribute to the increasing number of first and second appeals in the High Court are all decisions for which judges of this type are responsible." The most interesting and useful suggestion of the writer is that the ignorance of the masses,—taken advantage of by professional court-goers,—can only be remedied by free primary education combined with some elementary instruction in law.

The Auditor-General's Report.

In view of the revelations contained in the Auditor-Generals' Report which we have already reviewed, it is interesting to recall that the re-organization of the audit branch of the Accounts Department was due largely to the persistent efforts of Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Gokhale was a constant, as he was a formidable, critic of the Budget statements and a flaw in the financial doings of the Government seldom escaped his ever-vigilant eye. Realising the important part which audit plays in finance, Mr. Gokhale spared no pains in exposing the flaws in the then existing arrangement and did not rest until the need of the reforms he suggested were practically recognised by Government. Testimony to this was given by no less a person than Sir Grey Fleetwood Wilson, who replying to Mr. Gokhale's resolution on the subject said:—

"I may say at once that I welcome what has been said by my Hon'ble friend both as a recognition on his part of the importance of an object which I have always had much at heart, and as giving me an opportunity of indicating what has been under discussion in the penetralia of the Secretariat. I speak in this matter as one who has viewed the question from both sides—as an auditor and now as a Finance Member. It is indeed to the Finance Member that the point appeals most strongly. I recognise in India, as it has been recognised in England, that the auditor is the most valuable ally of the Finance Department; it is through the auditor that the Department learns that its own regulations are observed, and it is the auditor that enables it to enforce the financial order for which it is responsible. It has, therefore, been my endeavour to increase the independence and efficiency of our auditor ....."

Official and Personal.

Mrs. Besant is due to arrive at Poona to-day where she will deliver a lecture on "Future of India." On Sunday there will be lecture on "Why we look for a world Teacher." She will also open this year's sessions of the Marathi Theosophical Federation which will take place on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instants. She will leave for Madras on the 23rd by the Madras Mail.

It is understood that on the termination of his acting appointment as Secretary in the Finance Department, Mr. H. F. Howard will officiate as Secretary in the Commerce and Industry Department in the vacancy created by Mr. C. E. Lowe on deputation with the Indian Industrial Commission.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL TRADE POLICY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

FRESH ACTIVITY AT VERDUN.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN CANAL ZONE.

Very lively activity on the part of the French at Verdun is reported. The Germans, west of the Meuse, made several attempts by night attacks to capture the Avocourt Redoubt, but were every time repulsed with serious losses. The French defeated a strong German infantry reconnaissance between the Oise and the Aisne.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports considerable aerial work, thirteen combats taking place, and it is believed one hostile machine was felled.

An official despatch from Egypt reports a successful enterprise by the Australians and New Zealanders against Bayoud The enemy did not resist but fled.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the Commons on the Finance Bill, made a remarkable speech, in which he foreshadowed a definite trend of ideas towards a new national and imperial trade policy after the war. It was neither protection, nor free trade.

In the course of a debate in the Swedish Parliament upon the burning question of the alleged fortification of the Aland Islands, belonging to Russia, which command the approaches to Stockholm, the Minister for Foreign Affairs repeated emphatically that Sweden was resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality.

The Vatican has not communicated with anyone regarding peace, but had made representations to Germany with a view to the abandonment of submarine warfare.

The Commission, which is inquiring into the Irish rebellion, held its first sitting on Thursday.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Messrs. Montagu's Silver Report says that the tone of the market is good though fluctuations in price are rather wide. The coinage demand continues, but supplies are larger owing to sales from the Indian bazaars besides the normal sources. Apparently an export tax of ten per cent. *ad valorem* has been imposed on gold and silver by Mexico instead of prohibition. China's financial difficulties make exports of silver from China more unlikely than ever.

NEW IMPERIAL TRADE POLICY.

NEITHER FREE TRADE, NOR PROTECTION.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR

EITHER PROTECTION NOR FREE TRADE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S "IMPERFECT" SYSTEM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Chamberlain speaking in the Commons mad a remarkable speech, in which he foreshadowed a definite trend of ideas towards a new national and imperial trade policy after the war.

It was neither protection nor free trade, but a syste, however imperfect, which could be developed hereafter to promote the trade of the Empire.

He was speaking on the Finance Bill and he showed the enormous financial strength of the nation, especially as compared with Germany.

Turning to trade, he emphasised that manufacturers who were making sacrifices for war work had established a claim to consideration. We were using up capital for purposes of the war and Government must see that the pivotal industries continued to exist and also that industries vital to Britain, which we had not got at the outbreak of the war, must be maintained. We had made an immense advance towards an agreement.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the British representatives at the Economic Conference would not be bound by any rigid school of economic thought.

LORD ISLINGTON ON INDIA'S FUTURE.

GROWING EFFECTIVENESS OF INDIAN INFLUENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

In an interview with Reuters representative, Lord Islington said that it was the deliberate and steady policy of the British Government to associate Indians more and more with the Government of India and any reasonable advance of qualified Indians in the services would meet with general assent and appreciation.

The action of the Indian Government with regard to indentured emigration and Indian representation at the Imperial Conference showed the effectiveness of Indian influence in administration and the Indian influence in local self-government was still wider and the official control would be relaxed with the rise in public spirit and morality.

TRENTINO FRONTIER.

RECENT FIGHTING DESCRIBED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

An Italian communiqué states that on the Trentino frontier there was an intense bombardment on the 14th May, followed by an infantry attack from the southward to the northward of Rovereto.

After their first resistance, in the course of which they inflicted enormous losses on the enemy, the Italians fell back from their most advanced positions to the principal lines of defence.

Infantry attacks on the remainder of the front, partook of the character of diversions, the most stubborn of these being in the Montfalcone zone. The struggle ended in a successful counter-attack in which the Italians captured 254 prisoners and two maxim guns.

In an official communiqué the Austrians claim, that in the Montfalcone region they penetrated the Italian trenches and took 130 prisoners and a maxim. They also claim that they captured the Italian position on the Armentera ridge in the neighbourhood of Luserna and along the line to the south of Roverto and that they captured 2,565 prisoners, eleven maxims, and seven guns.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent writing prior to the receipt of this news mentions Austrian reports of a coming Austrian offensive in the Trentino for which 250,000 troops were said to have been assembled. Italian officers, he added, scouted the idea of such an assemblage being possible.

The correspondent goes on to state, that the Austrians consider Roverto as lost, the Italians occupying all the positions round it. It is reported that Italian soldiers made a midnight dash into the town and carried off the imperial emblem decorating the post office.

The correspondent concludes with the statement, that Austrians on the Trentino and Corinthian fronts probably number from 290,000 to 300,000.

LIVELY FIGHTING AT VERDUN.

ATTACK ON AVOCOURT REDOUBT.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 18.

Very lively activity on the part of the French at Verdun is reported in the communiqué which says the Germans, west of the Meuse, after an artillery preparation made several attempts during the night to capture the Avocourt Redoubt, but were every time repulsed, suffering most serious losses.

Then the French made a successful attack at 3 in the morning north of Dead Man, killing or capturing the occupants of a German trench. Simultaneously they seized, after a sanguinary fight an enemy fort strongly organised on the north-east slope of Hill 304. There was mutual bombardment east of the Meuse.

French air squadron continued their attacks northward of Verdun, dropping fifteen heavy-calibre bombs on important munition works near Sedan, five on the railway stations at Sedan, fifteen on the munition depot at Dazannes and twenty-four on station at Metz Sablons.

German aeroplanes attacked Luneville, Epinal and Belfort, causing unimportant damage to property.

The French defeated a strong German infantry reconnaissance between the Oise and the Aisne.

STRONG ATTACKS REPULSED.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN WHOLE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 19.

Last night's communiqué says north of the Aisne we dispersed an enemy detachment which attempted to approach a trench south of Nouvron.

The enemy on the left of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, strongly attacked Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 at five in the afternoon. They were stopped by artillery and maxim fire, which inflicted heavy loss.

Artillery activity continued most violently in the whole sector. There was intermittent bombardment on the right of the Meuse.

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL AERIAL WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

General Sir Douglas Haig in the communiqué last night said there was considerable aerial work yesterday. Thirteen combats took place and it is believed that a hostile machine was felled. It was seen descending vertically.

The enemy in the afternoon after a strong bombardment gained a mine crater held by us on Vimy Ridge. A strong hostile patrol last night tried to rush a post near Wieltue but were repulsed.

There is nothing noteworthy to report to-day.

THE MORATORIUM IN CHINA

DEPLETION IN BANKS' RESERVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 18.

Well-informed quarters state that the moratorium is due to the serious depletion of the banks' reserves and to a huge uncovered note issue.

It is understood that the receipts of the Customs, which by treaty rights can demand payment in sycee, are sufficient to meet all foreign obligations.

SITUATION IN CHINA CALMER.

OFFER OF ASSISTANCE BY FOREIGN BANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The situation in China is calmer. It is understood that assistance has been offered by foreign banks through the Bank of China in Shanghai. The assistance may not be required.

FRESH VOTE OF CREDIT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

It is understood that Mr. Asquith will demand a vote of credit of three hundred millions on May 23rd.

ALLEGED FORTIFYING OF ALAND ISLANDS.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S DECLARATION.

NEUTRALITY TO BE MAINTAINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 18.

A debate took place in the Riksoag to-day upon the burning question of the alleged fortification of the Aland Islands, belonging to Russia, which command the approaches to Stockholm.

Members emphasised the enormous importance that this archipelago should, from the military point of view, be in the same state as before the war.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs repeated emphatically that Sweden was resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality. The Minister affirmed that all recognised the supreme importance of the question of the Alands and the Government would neglect nothing to maintain Swedish interests.

All parties concurred in the Minister's declaration.

The Parliament's emphatic reiteration of the maintenance of neutrality has given great satisfaction throughout Sweden as has also the denunciation of extremist factions, which are trying to stir up trouble.

There is a very hopeful feeling that the vital Alands question will soon be settled.

GERMANY'S RIGA-DWINSK OPERATIONS.

WHERE ARE THE MEN TO COME FROM?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

London, May 18.—In an article published in Paris, General Cherfils states that if the Germans contemplate land and sea operations against the Riga-Dwinsk line they must increase their eastern force by one man per yard.

It is improbable, he holds, that the depots contain the necessary men. The wreckage of Verdun certainly would not provide them, even if the Crown Prince could disengage himself from his entanglement.

There is thus according to the writer, every reason to hope, that the Verdun battle will be followed by the final stage of the war.

General Shumkey, he adds, if of opinion that the Germans contemplate holding the Russian flanks and attacking the centre on either side of the Pinsk marshes with 35 divisions. But as Hindenburg is unlikely to make any attempt until he considers the conditions highly favourable, a further postponement may confidently be expected.

ENEMY QUIET ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

It is announced in Petrograd that German attacks in the Jacobstadt region have been suddenly broken off. They constituted only an episode of a reconnaissance character. The enemy is not at present operating against Riga, Dvinsk or Jacobstadt.

DISCLAIMER FROM THE VATICAN,

NO COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

In the Commons, Sir Edward Grey said that Sir Henry Howard had informed the Government that the Vatican had not communicated with anyone regarding peace, but had made representations to Germany with a view to the abandonment of submarine warfare.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The following names of British officers appear in the 92nd casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

2nd-Lieut. W. Houghton, Royal Fusiliers.
2nd-Lieut. H. O. Boyd, South Lancashires.
Lieutenant T. P Wood, (previously reported missing), I. A. R. O.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A. M. Senior, I. A.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut.-Colonels E. Codrington, and H. G. Stainforth, I. A.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE AGAINST BAYOUD.

TURKS PUT TO FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

An official despatch frim Egypt reports a successful enterprise by the Australians and New Zealanders against Bayoud. The enemy did not resist but fled. They were pursued, but great heat and sandy ground impeded the pursuit. Thirty-six camels and much Turkish ammunition were captured and an enemy lamp was destroyed.

CONDITIONS IN SYRIA.

ACUTE SUFFERING OF THE PEOPLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

The "Pioner's" Cairo correspondent writes:—A prominent Syrian who has just succeeded in evading the violence of coastal authorities says about the condition of Syria. The description and sufferings of people are far worse than those they underwent in 1880, when the French came to their rescue. All inhabitants, Jews, Christians, and Moslems, rich and poor, are suffering equally from hunger, disease and persecution. Business is at a standstill. Shops which used to sell luxuries are all closed. Those selling food and clothes are all empty. The poor live on orange and lemon-rind and bits of sugarcane. The roads between the towns and the villages are thronged with famished people, many of whom fall down by the roadside and die. To add to the trouble the Turks have flooded the country with paper money.

THE STRUGGLE FOR BAGHDAD.

NEW AND INTERESTING PHASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent says:—The movements of General Gorringe and General Baratoff, commanding the Khanikin Russians are being strictly co-ordinated and the struggle for Baghdad is about to enter a new and an interesting phase.

THE BRITISH COLONY FROM SHIRAZ.

MR. PETTIGREW'S DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

In the Commons Sir Edward Grey announced that he regretted to say that Mr. Pettigrew, a member of the British colony from Shiraz, who were taken prisoners by the Germans had died at Ahram on April 27th from heart disease. He had no information as to whether the death was accelerated by the unhealthy conditions in which the prisoners were forced to live. The suggestion that an allowance should be made to his widow and five children had been communicated to Mr. Chamberlain.

GERMAN DEPORTEES FROM INDIA.

ARRIVAL AT TILBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The Golconda has arrived at Tilbury with the Germans deported from India.

NEW GERMAN TAXES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Reichstag, the Imperial Government and the Federated States are unable to agree concerning the new war taxes.

FRENCH FINANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 19.

Introducing provisional credits M. Ribot proposed increased taxes on alcohol, wine, etc., and tobacco. He estimated that these would provide additional 36 millions sterling.

THE IRISH REBELLION.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY MEET

LORD HARDINGE'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The Commission which is inquiring into the Irish rebellion held its first sitting today.

Lord Hardinge explained that he proposed to inquire what was the nature of the official system of obtaining information on such matters as outbreaks and what steps were taken when such information had been obtained.

Sir Mathew Nathan was the first witness.

He testified that out of 180,000 Nationalist volunteers, not more than 11,000 had supported the disloyal propaganda.

MR. ASQUITH AT CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Asquith left Cork after a prolonged conference with representative men. He received an ovation from the crowds.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINES IN BALTIC.

THREE ENEMY STEAMERS SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 19.

Three large German steamers have been torpedoed and sunk after warning in the Baltic, it is believed by Russian submarines. The captain of one steamer was taken prisoner. Four Germans are missing and four are slightly injured.

BRITISH TRAWLER SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The British trawler Research has been sunk.

A German submarine shelled the trawler, before the men were able to leave, killing one and wounding the skipper and another.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The French steamer Mira has been sunk.

FRENCH CHAMBER AND M. BRIAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 19.

The Chamber postponed the debate on a vote of censure on the Government on the motion of M. Briand who said amid cheers:—We are at a decisive hour when we are justified in the most sanguine hopes. Therefore the most profound confidence between the Government and the Parliament is essential to ensure victory.

FULL SUPPLY OF SHELLS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Speaking at Aberdeen Mr. Henderson said that when the next offensive occurred despite prodigal expenditure of shells we should be able to continue not for days but for weeks.

MINISTERS PREPARING FOR GENERAL ELECTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Ministers are preparing for the possibility of a general election in September.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily News" says a general election in the Autumn is not improbable. Organisers on both sides are considering a scheme containing a new register with distribution.

COMPULSION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The Lords have passed the second reading of the Compulsion Bill.

GROUP SYSTEM OF RECRUITING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 19.

The group system of recruiting closes on June 7th.

CALL TO BELGIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

All Belgians in Great Britain to the age of 35 have been ordered by the Belgian Minister of War to enlist in the Belgian Army.

DEATH OF THE AUTHOR OF "LAYS OF IND."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 18.

The death of Major Yeldman, author of "Lays of Ind," is announced.

PARSI LADY RUN OVER.

EVIDENCE OF LIEUT.-COL. LLOYD JONES.

INADEQUATE TRAFFIC SUPERVISION.

SCANDALOUS DELAY AT HOSPITAL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded the inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Aimai Merwanji Framji Gandhi, a Parsi woman, aged about thirty-seven years, residing at Slater Road, who was knocked down and run over on Saturday last at Lamington Road by a motor car owned and driven by Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Davar. Inspector Smith led the evidence.

Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of Mr. Davar.

Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Jones, Assay Master, H. M.'s Mint, said that on Saturday the 13th instant, between 5-30 and 6 p.m., he was going along Lamington Road from Byculla Club to the Yacht Club. On nearing the junction of Lamington Road with Grant Road he saw that there was a good deal of foot-traffic and he also saw some fifteen paces in front of him a large car making a great swerve to the wrong side. It gave witness the impression that the car was out of control. Immediately afterwards witness saw that a Parsi lady was knocked over. Witness next saw that the lady was underneath the car. Witness jumped out of his car to assist her as far as possible. She was unconscious and did not move after she was knocked down. A Parsi pedestrian, whom witness wished to commend for his conduct, helped witness to take the injured woman to a shop near by. They waited some time administering First Aid and then, as her relatives did not arrive, they took her to the Parsi General Hospital. They waited in the porch of the hospital a considerable time, and before the medical officer appeared, the woman had expired in the motor car. They waited in the porch of the hospital for fully ten minutes. When witness first saw the big car it was travelling quite slowly. After knocking the deceased down, it travelled a few yards, approximately ten or twelve yards. Witness could not say why the car took the sudden swerve. He could not say whether it was because of the sudden swerve that the woman was knocked down. The scene of the fatality was an important junction, very crowded at that time of the day. There must have been a policeman on duty, as one appeared on the scene immediately. At the time of the accident witness did not notice any one directing the traffic; but on Thursday morning, at these dangerous four crossings on Lamington Road, there was only one policeman on duty, and that was at Girgaum Back Road. Witness considered that the traffic arrangements were very inefficient, and that the sepoys, who supervised the traffic, should be properly trained.

Questioned by Mr. Acworth, Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Jones said he was going from the Byculla Club. There was a footpath along the side of the street. The body lay ten or eleven yards from the chowki. Witness could not say whether there was a gharry opposite to the chowkie. The body lay as if she had been proceeding from the Grant Road pavement to the opposite pavement under the Grant Road Bridge. Witness did not see an ayah and a baby cross the street before Mr. Davar's car. The swerve of the car could be explained by an attempt to avoid some one on the road in front. He did not notice whether the road had been newly watered.

CHAUFFEUR'S EVIDENCE.

Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Kasam, chauffeur to Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Jones, said that whilst going down Lamington Road, nearing the junction with Grant Road, he saw a car of a Parsi gentleman travelling slowly along on its proper side. Witness also saw an ayah carrying a child across the street towards the station side. That ayah was near the motor car, and the Parsi swerved his car a little to the wrong side. Following the ayah was a Parsi lady. She got off the footpath and was crossing the road. She walked into the way of the motor car. The first wheel passed over her, and she became unconscious. People gathered. The car was moved aside and witness's master and others went to assist the deceased. The car was stopped at a distance of a couple of feet. Witness thought that the driver did right in swerving, and not stopping dead. The latter course would not have been right because the ayah was so very close she would have been run over.

MR. SUKHIA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Jamshedji Dhunjibhoy Sukhia, a High Court pleader, said he saw Mr. Davar's car proceeding along Lamington Road towards the Byculla Club. The car was beside Cooper's chemist shop, on its proper side. Witness was in a line with Cooper's shop and the car. Suddenly, he saw the car swerve to the right at an acute angle. It travelled in the swerved direction some sixteen feet. He saw the car catching a Parsi lady who was crossing the road from east to west. The lady was caught between the right front and the bonnet of the car. She was knocked down and the car passed over her. She was picked up by the passers-by just as she lay underneath the hind axle between the hind two wheels. Part of the body was outside the car and part under the car. She was picked up from behind the car, and taken to a shop. Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Jones jumped out his car and ran up to render assistance. Witness did not say that the back wheel passed over the body.

DELAY IN DOCTOR'S ARRIVAL.

Jamshedji Framji Jahanbordiwala, a fitter residing at Lower Parel, said that on seeing a crowd round a motor car he ran to the spot and saw a Parsi woman lying on the road. He picked the woman up and took her to a shop. He was followed by Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Jones, who rendered First Aid, and after ten minutes he decided to take the deceased to hospital in Mr. Davar's car. He took the deceased to the Parsi General Hospital. At the hospital no doctor put in his appearance for a long time. Witness thought the interval was fifteen to twenty minutes, even though Col. Lloyd Jones had said ten minutes. The Colonel was annoyed and stamped his foot because no doctor was coming. At last the doctor came and saw the deceased and said that she was dead. The deceased was lying outside the car. She did not lie under the car. The road had been freshly watered.

AYAH'S EVIDENCE.

Krishnabai, the ayah, said that on the day in question she was serving the deceased and accompanied her, carrying the child. The deceased was walking ahead and witness was walking behind her. They were walking home along Grant Road pavement. When they came to the crossing, the fold of witness's sari had fallen from her head. Witness saw a countryman of hers and thought it was rude to pass him like that. She wished to put the child down, so as to adjust her sari and the deceased gave her permission. The deceased walked ahead of witness. A motor car came up and passed over the deceased. People came and took her out from under the car. Witness was standing on the footpath. Witness heard no warning given. She had just come to Bombay. The road was crowded and muddy.

MR. DAVAR'S STORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Davar said he was employed with Messrs. Birkmyre Bride and Company and lived at Club Road. On Saturday last he was going home from the Fort. When he reached the crossing of Lamington and Grant Roads, before crossing he blew the horn and slowed down. Before entering the crossing some Parsi people crossed his car and witness had to come almost to a standstill. Immediately he saw them past, witness went on. When witness came near the opposite corner there was a tandau or some sort of a gharry on the side of the street, either standing or moving very slowly. Witness tried to enter Lamington Road passing to the right of the carriage. At that moment, a woman with a child in her arms darted across witness's car. He was afraid lest his left mudguard or lamps should strike her. To avoid her, he swerved, but before he could correct the swerve and proceed, a Parsi lady crossed his path. When he saw her, she was about two feet to the right of his car. Had she noticed the car and stopped she would have been safe. He was about to swerve back but she continued to proceed across the road. He had to apply his two brakes forcibly. He asserted all his energy to pull up the car as quickly as possible. The car was then travelling slowly between five to ten miles per hour. As far as witness was concerned the collision was quite unavoidable. Witness had driven a car since August, 1915. He did not move about the centre of the city; he simply drove from his office to his house.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her having been accidentally run over by a motor car at the junction of Lamington and Grant Roads. The jury agreed with the suggestion of witness, Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Jones, that there should be properly-trained traffic supervisors at those crowded junctions.

MOTOR CARS AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Motor car accidents have of late been so frequent, resulting in the loss of life that it is now time some effective measures were adopted for the safety of the lives and limbs of such of the public as are not lucky enough to have their own carriages to ride in. Whenever any person is run over by a motor car and killed, ten to one the fault is laid at his door and his death is attributed to carelessness and negligence on his part. The accident is soon forgotten and the poor man, who is frequently the breadwinner of the family and their mainstay, leaves those dependent on him in a miserable state of poverty and dependence.

Without unnecessarily trespassing upon your valuable space I would, therefore, suggest to the powers that be to alter the rules at present in force, which would, I am confident, afford better protection to pedestrians and, at the same time, those using motor cars will have no reason to complain of their privileges being encroached upon. The first thing that we should do is to enact a rule or rather alter the present one so that on public roads not provided with footpaths the speed of the motor should be only about eight miles an hour and in no case should it exceed twelve. To us our public thoroughfares on which motor cars, which especially during the night, are being driven at a terrific rate endangering human lives will be less dangerous to pedestrians than at present, for, if the existing state of things is allowed to continue, no man who has to use his legs for his living can ever be certain of returning home alive after his day's work,—Yours, etc.,

E. D. COOPER.

Bombay, May 18.

SAMSON CASE.

MR. GODINHO'S EVIDENCE.

"CROSS-EXAMINATION ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS."

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with having received bribes.

The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Velinkar, Bar-at-law, with Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Bar-at-law and Mr. P. K. Kotwal, Pleader, defended the accused.

The cross-examination of Mr. Godinho by Mr. Velinkar continuing, the witness said that looking at his diary for 1914 he found that the case was fixed for hearing before Mr. Aston on the 15th May but it was not taken up on that day. About a week before the 15th for cross-examining Mr. Samson he had instructions about the persons, whose names he mentioned in his cross-examination, the amounts alleged to have been paid to Mr. Samson and the dates of payments. In two or three instances statements had been sent on to him by Mr. Pandia before he began cross-examining. He adhered to those instructions and cross-examined on those instructions. Whenever he put a figure as the amount of the alleged bribe he had instructions about the figure and he did not draw upon his imagination. Shortly after the witness began cross-examining Mr. Samson, at the suggestion of the Court, a tabulated statement was prepared giving the particulars of the names of the firms, the amounts of the alleged payment, the dates of the entries and the extent of the lands held by each. He saw the passage in his cross-examination which ran:—"It is absurd to suggest that Devraj Khima, Dharsey Ragha and Shamji Keshavji, each paid me a bribe of Rs. 75. Barmal Visa did not bring the three persons to my house. The bribe was not paid on or about 15th or 16th July 1913."

That was cross-examination according to his instructions. Those who instructed him gave him Barmal Visa's name. Barmal Visa was brought to the Court and witness in the cross-examination asked Mr. Samson if he could identify him.

Mr. Velinkar: Barmal Visa is dead!

Witness: I don't know. May he rest in peace!

The witness had not before him the statement of Devraj Khima then. By looking at his notes he found he was a hostile witness that is, he (Devraj) was suspected to be not favourable to the defence. He had the statement of Dharsey Ragha before him and he cross-examined on it, note of it being as follows:—

"Devraj Khima, myself and Shamji Keshavji paid Rs. 75 each to Mr. Samson. Mr. Samson had been receiving his bribes through Barmal Visa." "Barmal Visa took me and Devraj Khima to Mr. Samson's house." That was how he (witness) proceeded to cross-examine Mr. Samson. He might have gone beyond his instructions in asking questions in the belief that he was justified by his instructions.

Exhibit A was shown to witness and he found that the entry was initialled against by the judicial clerk on the 5th February 1914.

Again witness was shown Exhibit S4. The entry was marked X10. From the initials of the judicial clerk the witness discovered it was dated the 5th June 1914.

The 5th June was the next hearing after the 28th May.

On the 5th June witness further cross-examined Mr. Samson. He also cross-examined him on the 6th June. By the time witness finished cross-examining Mr. Samson, he had put to him all the questions he thought necessary according to the state of his knowledge and instructions.

FULL OPPORTUNITY GIVEN.

He finally cross-examined Mr. Samson on the 25th February 1915. Meanwhile there had been several cross-examinations. He could not complain that full opportunity was not given to him to cross-examine. Devraj Khimji was examined by him (witness) on the 13th January 1915. The case was postponed to the 15th and witness further had permission and examined Devraj Khimji.

He (witness) was not prepared to swear that Devraj Khimji came to him before the cross-examination.

He (witness) had the statements of all save three or four witnesses before he cross-examined them.

He did not remember under what circumstances Devraj Khimji was recalled on the 15th. Looking at the record he found that Devraj Khimji proved a reluctant witness. Mr. Kayani attended Mr. Aston's Court in the earlier stages of the case.

On four or five occasions witness attended to this case. On one or two occasions besides, having been busy elsewhere he had sent his nephew. The fees for the attendance were paid through Naran Mehta.

Naran Mehta was the person who gave witness the greatest assistance in the case.

On behalf of more than one of the witnesses, he (witness) had asked for protection.

To the best of his recollection all the witnesses whom he examined before Mr. Aston in proof of having given bribes to Mr. Samson were all "dalwallas."

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. NICHOLSON

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson the witness said that instructions for his questions had been given to him in May.

The original instructions given to witness by Dharsey Ragha which he (witness) referred to in answering Mr. Velinkar included the instructions that Devraj Khimji had paid a sum of money to Mr. Samson on behalf of Shamji Keshavji.

On looking at the two examinations-in-chief of Devraj Khimji on the 13th and 15th January 1915 respectively he found that he had not questioned Devraj in regard to the payments made by him to Mr. Samson on behalf of Shamji on the 13th and that on the 15th he did so by permission of the Court.

As far as he recollected Devraj Khimji was not specifically asked by anybody whether he went to Mr. Samson alone or accompanied by anybody.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday.

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

The Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University has issued a note to say that the constitution of the University Court and Senate will now have to be completed. These two bodies will then elect executive committees, Council and Syndicate respectively. The Senate will proceed to constitute various Faculties and the Senate, Syyndicate, Court and Council will then proceed to appoint a Board of Appointments. This Board will proceed to select and appoint the necessary number of teachers for the University. Various other elections will also have to be made including that of pro-vice-Chancellor. The University Court will hold its meeting on the 16th July next.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 19.

It is understood that the Chancellor of the Indian Women's University will be called the President and the vice-Chancellor the vice-President. There will be an executive body of the University consisting of the President, the vice-President, the secretary, the principals of affiliated colleges and seven members to be elected by the Fellows.

THE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 19.

It is understood that the preliminary meetings of the members of the Industries Commission will be arranged for at Simla.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

The market for jute mill shares ruled dull with only moderate business passing. A fair number of transactions were reported but not signifying much trade being mostly small ones. Coal shares attracted very little attention. The shares proved the feature of the day a large number of these securities changing hands at appreciating rates.

The following sales took places:—

Coal:—Borrea prefs 814/12; Equitable ord 40/12, 41; Raneegine 29/4, 29/8; Sendra 13/8, 13/12.

Jute:—Alliance ord 371, 372; Auckland ord 173, 175; Clive ord 122/8; Delta ord 414 to 416; Empire ord 35/10 to 36/2; Empire prefs 119; Fort Gloster ord 403, 404; Fort William ord 131; Howrah ord 227/8, 228/8; Hooghly ord 51, 51/4; Kamarhatty ord 352/8, 351; Kankanarrah ord 467 to 470; National ord 1,310; Northbrook ord 32/6, 32/8.

Tea:—Bishnauth 31/8; Dehhra Dun 210; Darrang 59; East India 104, 105; Gulnai 20; Loobah 25, 26; Phoenix 64, 65; Roopacherra 28; Rajnagar 144, 145; Sirrissia 2/4, 2/8; Soon 84, 85.

Miscellenous:—Bengal Timber Trading ord 125, 126; Champaran Sugar 126; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 8/8.

Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 80/10 to 80/12 and small lots were done at Rs. 80/14 to 81.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE.

It is proposed to establish a chair in Russian at the University of Birmingham, and an appeal for funds has been issued by the Chamber of Commerce. It is estimated that from £10,000 to £12,500 will be required, and towards this sum nearly £7,000 had already been promised when the last mail left Home. In sending a donation of £100 the Lord Mayor (Mr. Nevile Chamberlain) says that he looks upon the chair as likely to have an important and far reaching influence on the commercial future of the city. Other prominent public citizens have also shown their practical interest in the scheme. The object of the Chamber is to afford manufacturers an opportunity of equipping their travellers and heads of departments with all the requisite knowledge for carrying on trade after the war to the best advantage. The teaching will be of a practical nature suitable to the business community which the Chamber represents. Great interest is shown in the undertaking by local commercial houses. Of all the Allied countries it is thought that Russia offers the widest field for energy and enterprise of the commercial community, and as soon as the war is over it is believed that there will be a general desire to extend our business relations with the Russian Empire. It is to enable manufacturers to prepare for this that the chair is to be founded.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending the 13th May was 1,503 of which 1,138 proved fatal. There were 212 deaths in the Bombay Presidency and Sind, 18 in Madras, 2 in Bengal, 123 in Bihar and Orissa, 245 in the United Provinces, 54 in the Punjab, 75 in Burmah 10 in the Central Provinces, 17 in Mysore, 376 in Hyderabad State and 6 in Kashmir.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A POSTAL CLERK.

A PARCEL TAMPERED WITH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Valentine De Souza, aged 19 years, a clerk in the General Post Office, with committing theft of a postal article in course of transmission by post, valued at Re. 1-8, the accused being an officer of the Post Office. Mr. J. Baptista defended the accused.

A postal official stated that the Post Office had nothing to do with the case now. It was in the hands of the police who took such action as they thought proper.

Inspector Fuller said the offence being under the Postal Act, it was triable only by a Court of Sessions. He had no option in the matter.

The Magistrate said he would take evidence on Sessions forms and would decide what charges should be framed, after he had heard the evidence.

Mr. Y. G. Talpade, Assistant Post Master in charge of group No. 1, and also in charge of the Inland and Foreign Parcels Department and the Parcel Delivery Department, said the accused had been in the Inland Parcels Department for three months. About 8-30 p.m. on the 10th instant witness received information about a parcel addressed to Captain J. A. Bamford, which then was in the pigeon-hole for Ootacamund. In consequence of this information he made enquiries and saw the parcel and found that there was a gap in it and that something was missing from it. He enquired of Mr. Vanu Gajanan Joshi, his senior clerk in chge of section No 2 of the Inland Parcel Department, and the latter confirmed the information witness had received from Mr. Saldanha, head clerk in the Inland Department. Then he questioned the accsed if he had any knowledge of the missing contents of the parcel. The accused dnied all knowledge of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, the witness said his suspicion were aroused because somebody complaind to him. Witness personally had no reson to suspect the accused. Generally more persons than one had access to the pigeon-holes in which the parcels were kept. Several persons could have had access to the pigeon-hole in which the parcel in question had been kept. These persons could have had access to the pigeon-holes in course of their duties. On the day in question, only two persons could have had access to the pigeon-hole in question. He meant the accused and Mr. Joshi. Many other persons could have had access to the pigeon-hole if the senior clerk had not prevented them from having access. The senior clerk was Mr. Joshi.

THE HOLE IN THE PARCEL.

Vishu Gajanan Joshi, senior clerk in the Inland Parcels Department, said the parcel in question first came into his hands about 6-30 p.m. on the 10th instant. He opened the parcel bag from Byculla and took out the parcel. The paper cover of the parcel was torn one inch. He kept it on his table to see whether it required to be protected. He examined the parcel and tied it up with a string as he found one side of the parcel loose. He could not say whether he saw the cover now shown him. After he had secured the parcel he placed it in the pigeon-hole for Ootacamund about 7-5 p.m. or 7-10 p.m. After 8-10 p.m. he began making up the parcel bag for Ootacamund. At the time of making up the bag he found this parcel with a hole. He did not examine the parcel then as he knew that there was a hole in it. He wished to correct himself and say that there was no hole in the parcel when he first saw it. Only the paper cover was torn about an inch. Then he saw the list for Ootacamund. It was prepared by the accused. The parcel was entered in his list. Then witness asked the accused why there was a hole in the parcel. The accused said that he did not know how the hole had been caused. So far as witness knew nobody had touched the parcel between the time witness had put it in the pigeon-hole and the time he took it out for the purpose of putting it in the parcel bag for Ootacamund.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that to his knowledge no other person than the accused had access to the pigeon-hole for Ootacamund in which the parcel was kept.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, the witness said his duty was to open all the parcel bags that were received from the town sub-offices and to close them for the post offices and the railway sub-sections. He supervised the taking out of the parcels by the packers. There were many other packers who could go about the sorting cases. Generally the sorters placed the parcels in the pigeon-holes. On the day in question there were two sorters. He personally put the parcel in question in the pigeon-hole. The three packers were engaged with him in closing the bags. He put aside the parcel in question as it was a little bit torn. The other parcels were sorted and put in the pigeon-holes by the sorters. After half an hour he put the parcel in question in the pigeon-hole. The packers could not have had access to the pigeon-holes. Packers do go to the pigeon-holes when the bags are prepared with pigeon-holes. All the bags were not kept in the pigeon-holes. At the end of the work all the parcels from the pigeon-holes went into the bags. The packers took the parcels and put them in the bags. He still said that except the accused none else had access to the pigeon-hole in which the parcel in question was kept. At the time the packer put the parcel in the bag, witness found a hole in it. The accused did not bring it to him. It was the duty of the sorting clerks to put the articles in the proper pigeon-holes. The sorters took the articles from the truck and placed them in the proper pigeon-holes. The packers put the parcels in the truck and they took the parcels or articles from the bags which were opened under witness's supervision.

The list-clerk always went to the pigeon-hole to make the list. Nobody could go to the pigeon-holes without being detected by witness. He would not keep a torn parcel in a pigeon-hole. When he kept the parcel in the pigeon-hole it was in good condition. The parcel was torn on the side showing the short tin-case.

Some further evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned.

WITH THE MADRAS CONTINGENT.

EXPERIENCES IN MESOPOTAMIA!

Lt. M. A. St. C. Freiter, belonging to Madras Contingent of the St. John's Ambulance in Mesopotamia, sends to the Madras Times" the following interesting account of life in Mesopotamia:—

Well, we have been out here since the last five months, and I think we have been here long enough to know that the work suits us, and we are happy—in so far as it is possible to be happy while this awful war is on. We have earned a very fair name for ourselves, and so far have tackled everything asked of us with much credit. By the way, trips in a medical boat on the Tigris are not always pleasant. Indra, the God of Rain, suddenly gets her back up and opens her pipes, and the result is that every mother's son in the boat gets a terrible ducking. Again, it is not seldom that we are greeted by snipers at night. I well remember one night when as we were on the point of going to bed, a volley and a whiz over our boat sent some of us behind the water-tanks for shelter. As we got into Shaik Said at 4 p.m. Johnny Gurkha, who was camping there, had the opportunity of bowling over three old Arab snipers who, after putting in a couple of shots, were taking to their heels. But, in spite of being in the midst of shot and shell, it is really marvellous to see our Tommies, find time for recreation. On the 10th evening when our big guns were roaring for all their worth, the Tommies behind the trenches were having a fine game of soccer, in which I had the pleasure of joining. We had our boat loaded with wounded on the 13th morning, and streamed down for Basra immediately. Desperate fighting has been going on lately, and we have our hands full of work. It is a great relief to get one's mind away temporarily from the business in hand as it is nerve-racking to have to watch the ambulances come in. Well, there will be plenty of the thing soon, and hardships without end. I am standing by with a reinforced batch, ready to go off at any minute. What we went through and saw during the last five months was enough for the strongest. "Shack" of our batch was subsequently invalided home, with a couple of others, all suffering from sand-fly fever. It is good to know how the Madras men are responding to the call. I have come across several of them, men of the Artillery Volunteers, who are now attached to batteries, men of the motor boat section, and also those who have followed us as nursing orderlies.

ENGLISH CURRENCY NOTES.

TOTAL CIRCULATION.

The total of Currency Notes now outstanding, wrote the "Westminster Gazette" in mail week, has been raised to just over 111 millions sterling, the addition for the past week having been a trifle over a million and a half. The actual amount issued has been 328 millions of which 217 millions issued have been cancelled. To provide for the increased amount during the past week the balance at the Bank of England has been raised from £6,058,056 to £7,640,878 the Government securities held remaining at 75¾ millions and the gold at 28¼ millions. The public has now become quite accustomed to the use of these notes, and there is no doubt that they have been a very important factor in conserving gold. The proportion of gold held to the notes outstanding is now about 25½ per cent.

BRITISH SNIPERS.

THEIR METHODS.

The "New York Herald" published in mail week a special despatch from its London correspondent eulogising the splendid work of the British snipers at the front.

"Sniping," he writes, "is now an important and highly specialised branch of British trench warfare. The Germans no longer hold the supremacy which undoubtedly was theirs at the beginning of the campaign.

"Man for man British sharpshooters have shown themselves to be as fine shots as Jaegers, while excelling them in daring, ingenuity, and perseverance, and the steady growth of these bands of picked marksmen has had a marked effect on the attitude of the enemy. No longer do they stroll about carelessly behind their lines, or show themselves in apparently safe spots as working parties in the belief that the British rifleman could not harm them.

"Wholesome fear of snipers now pervades the Boche infantry, and they cling limpet like to their ditches, with never a cap showing, and their own rifle experts show marked reluctance for hazardous expeditions which might take them beyond their first line.

"You will find all kinds of soldiers in this new branch of warfare. Many have been gamekeepers, and there is a fair sprinkling of men who learned to use the rifle in some out of the way corner of the Empire. They have already acquired a certain distinction of their own. 'Somebody has called them the petted darlings of the Army,' said a battalion commander, who praised his snipers with justifiable pride. 'Perhaps they are, but they are doing the work. We don't hamper them in any way. If a man wants a particular kind of rifle or sight, we get it for him. He is the expert, and is allowed to work with the tools he likes best.'"

A BIG NEED.

Wanted—a table beverage free from the nerve-irritating, health-wrecking effects of tea and coffee. The beverage must possess food value, which tea and coffee do not. Also it must have a tempting aroma and winsome taste.

The answer was—POSTUM.

That was nearly twenty years ago. To-day in thousands of homes Postum is the regular table drink—appreciated for its food value and wholesome qualities.

The real trouble with tea and coffee drinking is not generally understood. When a person is ill, physicians advise, for a well-defined reason, the discontinuance of both tea and coffee.

When tea and coffee are taken into the stomach serious interference is set up with its natural and healthful operations. If one has an exceedingly powerful digestive apparatus, he can stand this abuse for a time, but it is sure to tell sooner or later.

These facts should never be forgotten. Coffee and tea are not foods, but subtle habit-forming drugs. Sooner or later, according to the natural strength of the individual, the steady drugging will tear down the strong man or woman, and the stomach, bowels, heart, kidneys, nerves, brain or some other organ connected with the nervous system, will be weakened by disease.

Some people say they cannot quit tea and coffee. It is to just such people that Postum appeals strongly, for under its use tea or coffee can be left off at once, and Postum furnishes a delicious beverage, rich in food value, with a deep, seal-brown colour which quickly changes to a golden-brown when hot milk or cream is added and with a snappy flavour, satisfying to both palate and health.

INSTANT POSTUM.

A cereal food beverage made of clean, hard wheat, including the outer or bran coat, and the juice of Southern sugar-cane. These are blended and roasted in such a way as to provide a beverage with a rich coffee colour and flavour, but without coffee, chicory, or adulteration of any kind.

A level teaspoonful of this dry extract (Instant Postum) placed in a cup of hot water and stirred for a moment will be quickly and entirely dissolved. Then add cream or hot milk and sugar to suit the taste This produces a hot food beverage with a delicious coffee-like flavour, much more nourishing, and liked by many better than coffee.

INSTANT POSTUM is packed in two sizes of air-tight tins, the smaller size containing sufficient amount to make forty-five to fifty cups and the large size double that quantity.

Small Tin to make 50 Cups at ..Rs. 1-2-0
Double Size for 100 Cups at ..Rs. 2-2-0
A Sample Tin given Free.
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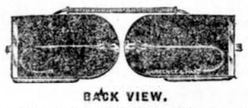

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INDIA CONSOLIDATION ACT.

A PROTEST AGAINST LORDS SUPPLEMENTING BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 19.

The following telegram, dated May 17, has been despatched by the Secretary Burma Chamber of Commerce, to all chambers of commerce in India:—

Please refer Reuter's telegram of 8th instant regarding the Bill in the House of Lords supplementing India Consolidation Act. The object of the amending section 84 (D) is to overrule the decision of Privy Council in the case "Secretary of State v. Moment" (vide Lower Burma Rulings, Vol. VII, page 10), thus giving Government arbitrary powers against the public and depriving them of their rights to settle private disputes. As their interests in property are alleged to be Government land, the action of the local Government here in this connection has often created public anxiety. This Bill has been introduced without any notice to the non-official community of India or Burma who is very seriously affected and despite official promises that legislation of a controversial nature is barred during the war. The actual meaning of the amended Bill is that if any revenue officer happened to be of opinion any time that the Government should claim certain rights against any private individual, such as the rights over land, no redress could be sought against Government in the civil courts. In the Moment case, Lord Moulton said: "To shut out civil courts altogether would be insufferable and would mean reading into the Act words provided the Governor-General in Council may deprive every subject of his suits, remedies and proceedings." But this is exactly what the Bill before the House of Lords proposes to do. As the matter is urgent, I am directed to invite you to telegraph a strong protest to the Secretary of State, the Government of India, Members of Parliament, and newspapers, urging that the Bill be dropped. Legal opinions setting forth the serious consequences of the proposed legislation are being forwarded you by post.

SEIZURE OF HIRED PROPERTY BY MUNICIPALITY.

DECISION ON AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

An interesting case was decided in the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta. It was a suit brought by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. against the Corporation of Calcutta for the recovery of the price of certain furniture hired out to a gentleman who failed to pay the house occuppier's share of municipal taxes to the Corporation. The Corporation issued a distraint attaching the property found in the premises for which taxes were due. Included with other property attached, on the premises, was Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.'s furniture. The firm protested against the attachment but the Collector to the Corporation refused to part with the hired furniture relying upon section 215 of the Municipal Act, which lays down that for any taxes due to the Corporation they could attach any property found on the premises. Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., as a result, brought this suit in the Small Causes' Court to recover Rs. 150 as price of the furniture attached by the Corporation. The judge dismissed the suit.

The Eastern Bengal Railway Police are enquiring into the theft of a steel-trunk belonging to the confidential clerk of Mr. P. L. Roy, Bar-at-Law and Legal Adviser, to the Government of Bengal in political cases, from an intermediate class compartment of a passenger train, between Lalgola Ghat and Berhampur stations. It is stated that the clerk was travelling from Maldah with Mr. P. L. Roy when the trunk was stolen.

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HALVAS of different description such as:
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BUSINESS WAYS OF JAPANESE SHIPPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We shall feel obliged if you will permit us some space in your wide-spread journal to draw the attention of the Japanese authorities to the unbusiness-like ways of Japanese shippers.

While noble England is busy with the present war, we have for the time being to depend on Japan for certain articles, but in the short period of two years, most of the indenting houses in India have received such bitter experience, that after the end of the war, Japanese trade is likely to decrease considerably. We beg to give a few instances of their ways of business.

I. Unnecessary delay in paying down commissions due. A certain shipper owes us Rs. 2,000 our commission, and our letters have no replies for a long time past,—nearly twelve months over.

II. Another shipper "B" made a wrong use of our letter of credit and without taking our consent forwarded us goods at a price 20 per cent higher and got cash from the bank. We asked this shipper for an explanation, and as if he was offended, he has all on a sudden stopped business with us, thereby making all our cable expenses amounting to over Rs. 50 void, besides putting the dealers into serious inconvenience in these days when prices rise daily. If they want to stop business, it is all right if they give notice, otherwise we depend on them for orders forwarded. We leave to the readers to judge how far such ways annoy us.

We have never received such treatment from our English shippers.

III. A certain shipper "C" after arranging terms with us forwarded us samples of a certain article and we after much trouble and travelling expense forwarded him several orders. Over five months have passed away and we have not heard from him anything at all, although we forwarded him orders at his fixed price.

IV. We learn from other indenting houses that after we are given sole agency of a certain article and after we introduce it at considerable expense, they give up our connection and communicate direct with dealers.—Yours, etc.

AN INDENTING HOUSE.

Bombay, May 17th, 1916.

THE SILVER BOOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every right-thinking man who has the welfare of Indians at heart ought to be grateful to you for your vigorous article denouncing the mad gamble in silver which has been going on in Bombay for some time, as it is almost certain that unless something is done, and that soon, to check this reckless speculation, it will end in the inevitable ruin of hundreds of families. I would entreat you, Sir, also to raise your powerful voice against the equally reckless speculation indulged in in certain shares which is proving the undoing of a large number of people. If the silver market is being manipulated by a few interested wirepullers in England and America, the heavy fluctuations in the Bombay share market are brought about by a handful of individuals, and if the fact of the local Banks refusing to make advances on silver except with a substantial margin can be expected to have any appreciable effect on the silver market, the Banks might take the same commendable action in the case of shares and refuse to make any advances whatsoever. It is currently reported that some of the principal investors have already begun to unload the bulk of their holdings, which is interpreted as portending a "crash."—Yours, etc.

ALARMED.

Bombay, 19th May 1916.

LECTURE ON MEDIEVAL BENGAL.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF PLATES ANNOUNCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, May 19.

Mr. Akshoy Kumar Maitra, the well-known Historian of Rajshahy, delivered a lecture on the subject of Medieval Bengal at a meeting held at Dacca under the auspices of the Dacca Shahitya Parishad (Literary Institute). The lecturer considered the occasion appropriate for announcing the discovery of five copper plates of the imperial Gupta period, which are likely to revolutionise the ideas about the duration and extent of the Gupta empire under the successors of Emperor Skanda Gupta. The plates are now with Mr. Radha Govinda Basak of the Barendra Research Society who is engaged in deciphering them.

COOCH BEHAR JEWEL THEFT CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COOCH BEHAR, May 19.

Of the five accused in the palace jewel theft case, accused Jamal pleaded guilty and made a confession implicating Kanak and Dijen. The other four pleaded not guilty and charges under Section 457, 380, 411, and 109, I. P. C. were drawn up against them on Thursday by the trying Magistrate. Kumar Kanak, who had been on bail, was remanded to custody by the Magistrate. The Sessions Judge has released him on bail. The bail application was opposed by Mr. J. N. Roy, prosecuting counsel, in both the courts. Accused Aktharuddin's bail application was rejected by both the courts. Accused Bankim is still on bail.

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"RAILWAY ZOOLUM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. K. S. Sanghani fails to understand the spirit of my letter published in your issue of the 16th instant, and also, I am afraid, the proper meaning of it. I do not know how my letter conveys the meaning Mr. Sanghani has drawn from it. My letter does not at all shew that I mean to say that the railway zoolum is justifiable simply because "some of the lower classes in India have yet to learn lessons in sanitation, decency and etiquette." If that was so, I would not have characterised the railway zoolum as abominable. I have only stated the other side, and incidentally have pointed out as another phase of zoolum, the conduct of some of the half-educated Indians. If Mr. Sanghani thinks that it is *senseless* to ask the enthusiasts over Mr. Vaidya's case to educate the illiterate classes in sanitation, decency and etiquette, that only shows that Mr. Sanghani is conscious of the great talking capacity of the enthusiasts and of their usual method of fighting shy of real work. I fail to understand how Government can teach people decency and etiquette. Even though Primary Education is made free and compulsory, it would be sheer speculation to suppose that it will achieve these things. Not only the illiterate classes sin in these respects but even the half-educated ones. So also I may point out that the Gujarati and the Kathiawari lower classes are the worst sinners in these respects. As one travels in Gujarat and Kathiawar, one sees hoards of such people who not only occupy the benches of the trains in ugly postures, but hug their luggage with such foolish fondness as no amount of coaxing or threatening would induce them to separate their valuable possessions and place them either under the benches or on the luggage-racks. I learn that some of these people come from Native States where Primary Education is free and compulsory! Mr. Sanghani with singular logic thinks that teaching these classes their rights against the railway companies will serve great purposes, while at the same time he thinks that educating them in sanitation, decency and etiquette, will be sheer waste of time and energy. Does Mr. Sanghani think that education is co-extensive with knowing one's rights? In these democratic days, it is but too common to meet people who are so touchy about their so-called rights but who have no conception of their duties and responsibilities! I never want to defend the wrongs of the railway servants, especially because I know that their name is legion. I only want to show that a better field is open for people who really care to do some useful work

I may here touch another point. The enthusiasm of some of your correspondents has carried them so far as to form the conviction that the simple remedy of pulling the emergency chain will remove all difficulties about overcrowding like a magical wand. But your correspondent "P.E.G." has answered the question quite clearly in your yesterday's issue. It is clear that the pulling the chain indiscriminately, would cause great inconvenience to those passengers who would be anxious to arrive at Junctions in time to catch other trains. Moreover, it would be unjust to visit the railway servants with the wrongs of passengers who have got in spite of protests from the occupants of the compartments of their own accord. It is only in extreme cases that the pulling of the chain would be a specific.

I would like to make one suggestion to the railway authorities. Much of the sting of the discontent would vanish, if the railway authorities would create a class which would be materially more comfortable than the third class and appreciably cheaper than the second class, and which may be called second class B. The intermediate class carriages which are only attached to mails are worse than useless, partly because the accommodation is quite limited and partly because there is no real comfort nor dignity. By creating such a class, the problem of over-crowding would be more than half solved, and the educated Indians would be in a position to travel with dignity and some comfort. Would the railway authorities care to consider my suggestion?—Yours, etc.,

L. G. PRADHAN.

Dhond, 18th May.

IMPORTATION OF UNSET DIAMONDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 18.

A press communiqué on the subject of importation of unset diamonds into British India from the United Kingdom, says that diamonds imported under a license granted by a local Government or Administration should be obtained hereafter only through the parcel post insured and not through the registered parcel post as previously announced. The further condition prescribed, viz., that such diamonds should be despatched under the seal of the Diamonds Export Committee appointed by his Majesty's Government should also, of course, be complied with.

STORM OVER CHITTAGONG.

LIVES LOST IN THE RIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, May 18.

It is reported that during the heavy storm that passed over Chittagong on the night of Friday before last two brigs belonging to Ujirali Sadagar of Halishahar, capsized off the mouth of the river Karnafully. These brigs which had cargoes of paddy were coming from Akyab Besides the brigs and cargo it is feared that about 21 lives have been lost.

The same night two Mahomedan brothers of the village Patengu, were returning from the town in a sampan. It appears that during the storm the sampan sank with the men and their dead bodies were found on the seashore near Kattali seven days after the occurrence.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

German Traders in India.

The "Indian Daily News":—When this war is over we may be morally certain that German traders will try to get back to India. Their lives here have been made too easy for them in the past, as also have the opportunities for making money, to persuade them to give up easily such a source of wealth as Calcutta, where, so much loved were they, that two of our local daily papers, when the war first broke out, pleaded hard that they should be allowed to stay on and trade as usual. Were the Germans of Calcutta not our friends, and would it not be a very "ungentlemanly thing to turn on them, just because we happened to be engaged in a war for which they were not responsible?" With such evidences of former good will, we may trust the Germans to come back, if they are only allowed half a chance. They will come in any guise or in disguise, but that they will be here may be taken as certain, unless the good sense of the citizens of Calcutta comes to the aid of whatever steps the Government see fit to take. And that such measures will not be too stringent we have every reason to fear. To-day's telegrams report the torpedoing of two more British vessels, one of them under exceptionally brutal circumstances. It is difficult to imagine the frame of mind in which men can calmly look on at their fellow-creatures drowning before their eyes. It is still more difficult to imagine such men gloating over the dying agonies of their victims. And yet this is what the Germans have been doing practically every day for months past, and there are responsible British Ministers attempting to differentiate between Prussians and Germans. The danger is that amidst the universal rejoicing that will follow the declaration of peace, all these barbarous acts will be forgotten. The Britisher has always been a humbug, although the only person he has ever succeeded in humbugging has been himself. We can only hope this war will have taught us something; among other things never again to extend the hand of friendship to even the most plausible German.

A Punjab Social Phenomenon.

"The Statesman":—In one of these volumes on Punjab Customary Law which tend to become more interesting as codification becomes a practical proposal of the near future, Mr. M. M. L. Currie throws valuable light on many customs of family law among the peasantry. One cause of the perpetuation of polygamy,—now an unusual condition in the Punjab,—is the influence of the family in converting the rights of its individual members into obligations. Thus, while the development of more civilized practice is tending to modify the ancient duty of a man to marry his deceased brother's wife or fiancée, more particularly the latter, when the man in question is already married, the influence of family custom, in certain tahsils at least, is exerted against the modification. The right and duty of a man, even if married, to take his deceased brother's wife as an additional wife, is still not apparently disputed on either side. The family of an affianced girl will, however, often dispute their obligation to deliver her to the brother of her dead fiancée when he is already married and much litigation arises from the disinclination of a girl's father to consent to his daughter thus taking a secondary place in a married man's household.

Indian Volunteers.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—When a small number of Bengali volunteers were sent out from Chandernagore by the French Government to proceed to the fighting line, the question was naturally asked why the Government of India did not send such volunteers from Bengal for active service. There can be no question that the unswerving loyalty of all classes of people in India during the present war has been a valuable asset to the Government. The Aga Khan has declared that all German attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the people of India have proved futile. What is being done to make practical use of this loyalty? To the ordinary mind it seems that where France has ventured to lead England, her close and trusted ally may unhesitatingly follow. In India England has a much larger stake than France, but the principle of reciprocal trustfulness is everywhere the same. The Bengalis of Chandernagore are just the same as the Bengalis of Calcutta. Their physical fitness or unfitness is the same, their sentiments and aspirations are the same, their love for the Motherland is the same. The number is immaterial. In a war in which millions of men are arrayed on either side twenty or two thousand men count for very little but the privilege of being permitted to fight and die for the Empire counts for a great deal. France has thrown all her resources into this mighty conflict; her coloured troops from Africa are fighting in France and Belgium. England also is employing Indian troops; even Maoris have been brought from Australia. While, however, English schools and colleges are freely contributing their quota to the army in the field and the roll of honour Indian schools and colleges have been left severely alone. That is the gravamen of the grievance of the educated classes, and the grievance is admitted on all hands to be just one.

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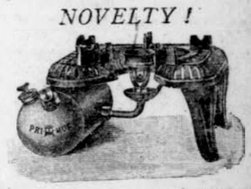

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AMERICA AND THE WAR

WHAT DR. WILSON CAN DO.

PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS.

The following sketch of the powers of the President of the United States is contributed to the "Daily News" by Mr. H. Wilson Harris:—

Two English politicians were recently discussing the American Constitution.

"It is an astonishing thing," one of them observed, "that the greatest democracy in the world should give its President powers that make him more autocratic than the Kaiser."

"Yes," rejoined the other; "but you have to remember that the Kaiser can't be sent home to look after the garden at the end of four years."

That limitation which is further emphasised by the fact that no President of the United States has ever yet secured a second re-election, goes far to explain the apparent prodigality of the framers of the Constitution of 1787 in the allotment of prerogatives to the Presidents of the future. But it detracts in no way from the responsibility weighing during his term of office on a President faced with such a crisis as is now confronting Dr. Woodrow Wilson.

It is difficult for minds familiar with centuries of English constitutional government to appreciate the complete independence of a President of the United States both of the two Houses of Congress and of his own personally appointed Cabinet. The fact is as Lord Bryce points out, that "the President enjoys more authority, if less dignity, than a European king." Still more do his powers exceed those of a British Prime Minister since he remains entirely unaffected by an adverse vote in Congress which may be, and often is controlled by a majority of the opposite political colour to the President.

Throughout the controversies with Germany Dr. Wilson's hands have been unfettered by a single article in the Constitution. No step has been taken demanding the ratification of Congress, and even the Cabinet—whom he himself appointed and which is in its turn completely independent both of the Senate and of the House, in neither of which can its members sit—can without breach of constitutional propriety be left entirely in the dark as to the course of the negotiations. The President can write his own Notes and need show them to no one. He is, in fact, responsible to no one but the people, and that responsibility can be brought home to him only by formal impeachment, a constitutional weapon only once called into use against Lincoln's successor Andre Johnson—and then—unsuccessfully.

DR. WILSON'S METHOD.

Those are the possibilities of the position. But a far less able and sagacious administrator than the present President would have had the wisdom to fortify himself at every step as Dr. Wilson has done by consultation with his Cabinet, by keeping touch with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and when the situation demanded it by an appeal for the support of Congress. Such support was asked and given six weeks ago, when the "tabling" resolutions were put and carried in both Chambers. It was suggested at the time in the columns of the "Daily News" that the President's prudent but constitutionally gratuitous action was to be interpreted in the light of the one serious limitation on his powers—the articles assigning to Congress the right of declaring war. The importance to a sincerely democratic President of securing the concurrence of Congress at a comparatively early stage of critical negotiations is manifest, for the right of Congress to declare war is in practice seriously qualified by the fact that the President's conduct of a controversy may have carried the situation to such a point that in reality no free choice between war and peace remains.

No one can pretend to forecast the developments of the present situation with any assurance, but short of a capitulation by Germany only two alternatives appear to be possible, a severance of diplomatic relations and an actual declaration of war. In the former case the decision will rest with the President, whose function it is to appoint and receive (and hence to recall or decline to receive) Ambassadors. In the latter the decisive step must be taken by Congress, and it is to be noted that while the Senate alone (by a two-thirds majority) can confirm a treaty, the concurrence of both Houses is required for a declaration of war. No special provision is made in the Constitution for the unlikely contingency of a difference between the two Chambers on an issue so vital.

War once declared, the President resumes his plenipotentiary powers. He is in supreme command of the army and navy and of the militia of the individual States when called into the service of the Federal Government and from him all officers derive their commission. Lincoln in the Civil War used his powers to the full. The command of the navy fortunately gave him little anxiety but he was personally responsible for the selection and appointment of the succession of northern generals, from Scott and McClellan to Grant and Sheridan and Sherman.

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

That, however, was because the Federal Congress left the hands of the President unfettered. His appointments technically require the approval of the Senate, and the necessary ratification is by no means always conceded, Moreover, the skilful system of checks and balances on which the Constitution of the United States is based has limited the President's wide authority by leaving it to Congress to supply the material on which he relies to carry on the war. President Wilson can do what he will with the United States army, but it mobilises only some 100,000 all told and it rests with Congress to increase it, or to call out the State's Miltia, which totals another 120,000 Lincoln, it is true, himself issued a call for volunteers in 1861 in advance of Congress which was not then in session but the two Chambers had later to vote the men and the money for their support, while the famous compulsory drafts of 1863 were of course, the result not of a Presidential proclamation, but of an Act of Congress. It is for Congress in short to find the men and the money and the ships and for the President to use them as he will when found.

Such, according to the letter of the Constitution, are President Wilson's powers today. There is no need to insist unduly on the letter, for if any thing is certain, it is that President and Cabinet, and the great mass both of the two Chambers and of the nation, would enter a war with Germany in full and unchequered co-operation.

But knowledge of the distribution of the effective power in the event of war is a necessary condition both of an adeqate appreciation of the magnitude of President Wilson's responsibility and of a proper understanding of the opportunities of constitutional obstruction open to a well-organised hyphenated party in either House.

Mr. H. Robertson, Engineer and shipwright surveyor, Government of Burma, has been posted to the Persian Gulf as also Mr. T. H. Browne formerly Agent, B. I. S N. Co., Rangoon, who was recently transferred to Karachi.

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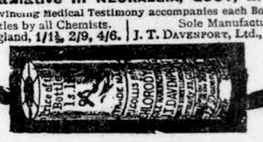

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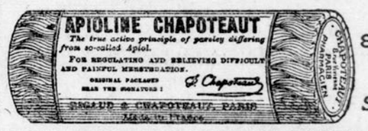
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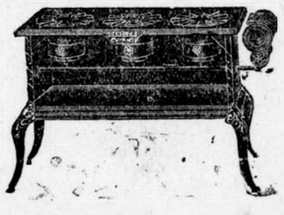

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Postcards, unregistered letters and parcels and money orders may be sent "free of all postal charges" to British and Indian Prisoners of War interned in Turkey.

Newspaper and newspaper cuttings must not on any account be sent either by letter or parcel post.

The transmission of coin to Prisoners of War, either in letters or parcels, is expressly prohibited.

ADDRESS.

The address of articles intended for Prisoners of War, should be in the following form and must be written very distinctly "in ink."

FORM.	EXAMPLE
*Rank, initials, name.	Private A. G. Thomas.
*Regiment (or other unit).	2nd Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.
British (or Indian) Prisoner of War	British Prisoner of War (or Indian Prisoner of War).
†Place of internment Country.	Smyrna.
C/o General Post Office.	Turkey. C/o General Post Office,
Mount Pleasant. London, E. C. England. and	Mount Pleasant, London, E. C. England. and
Ottoman Red Crescent Society. Constantinople.	Ottoman Red Crescent Society, Constantinople.

*In the case of military prisoners only.

†The name of the place of internment, if known, should always be stated.

All articles for "Indian" prisoners of war are subjected to censorship at "Bombay" and those for "British" prisoners of war in "London."

The envelope in which a letter is placed should, therefore, be left open and should be enclosed in a cover superscribed "On Prisoners of War Service" and addressed in case of an "Indian" Prisoner of War, to the "Postal Censor," "Bombay," and in the case of a "British" Prisoner of War, to the "Deputy Chief Censor" (Hostile Countries), Salisbury House, London, E.C., England.

Correspondence should be limited to private and family news and to necessary business communications. No references to the naval, military, or political situation, or to naval and military movements and organisations are allowed.

It is advisable to send postcards in preference to letters, as postcards are less likely to be delayed. If letters are sent, they should not exceed in length two sides of a sheet of note paper, and should contain nothing but the sheet of note paper. The writing should not be crossed.

Letters or postcards should be written in English.

The use of the letter post is restricted to letters and postcards. Anything else must be sent by parcel post; packets may not be sent by letter post.

Parcels will not be accepted for a Prisoner of War unless they bear in the address the name of the place of destination. The address must be printed or clearly written in ink in at least two places on the outer cover of the parcel. The name and address of the sender should be printed or clearly written in ink on the cover. Parcels must be packed very carefully and substantially and in such a manner as not to impede examination by the Censor. No letters may be enclosed in parcels.

Letters may not be registered or insured, nor may parcels be insured.

Remittances for prisoners of war may be made by means of money orders which will be issued free of commission. They should be expressed in sterling currency. The foreign sterling money order form should be used and in filling it up the remitter should insert against the entries "Name of payee," "Address of payee" and "Country of payment" the particulars as to the address prescribed above for correspondence and parcels.

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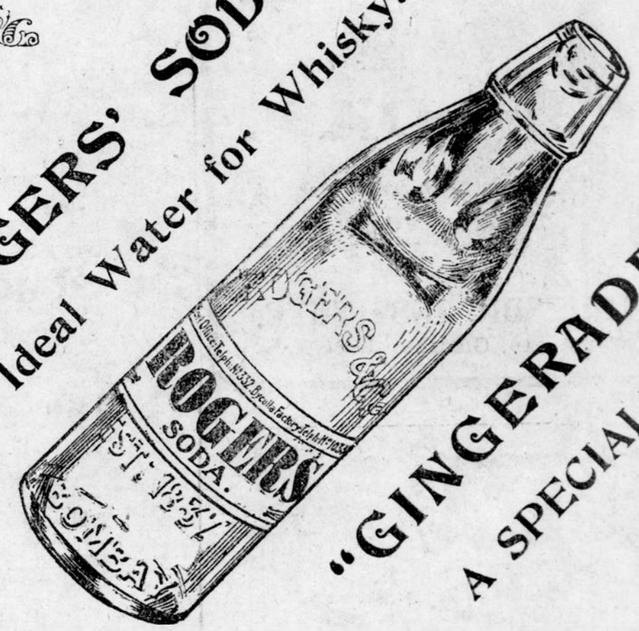

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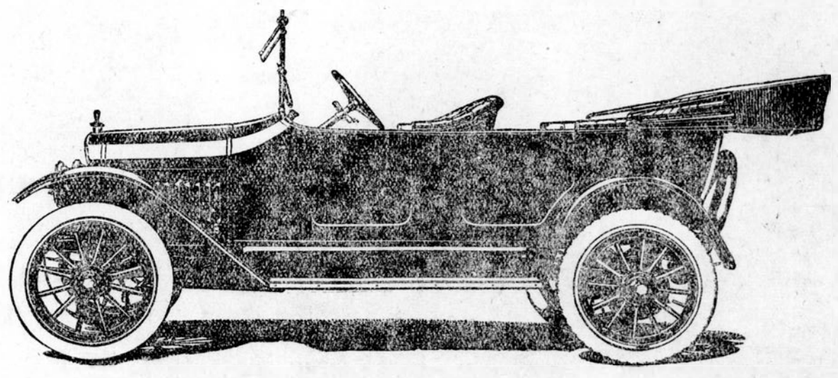

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